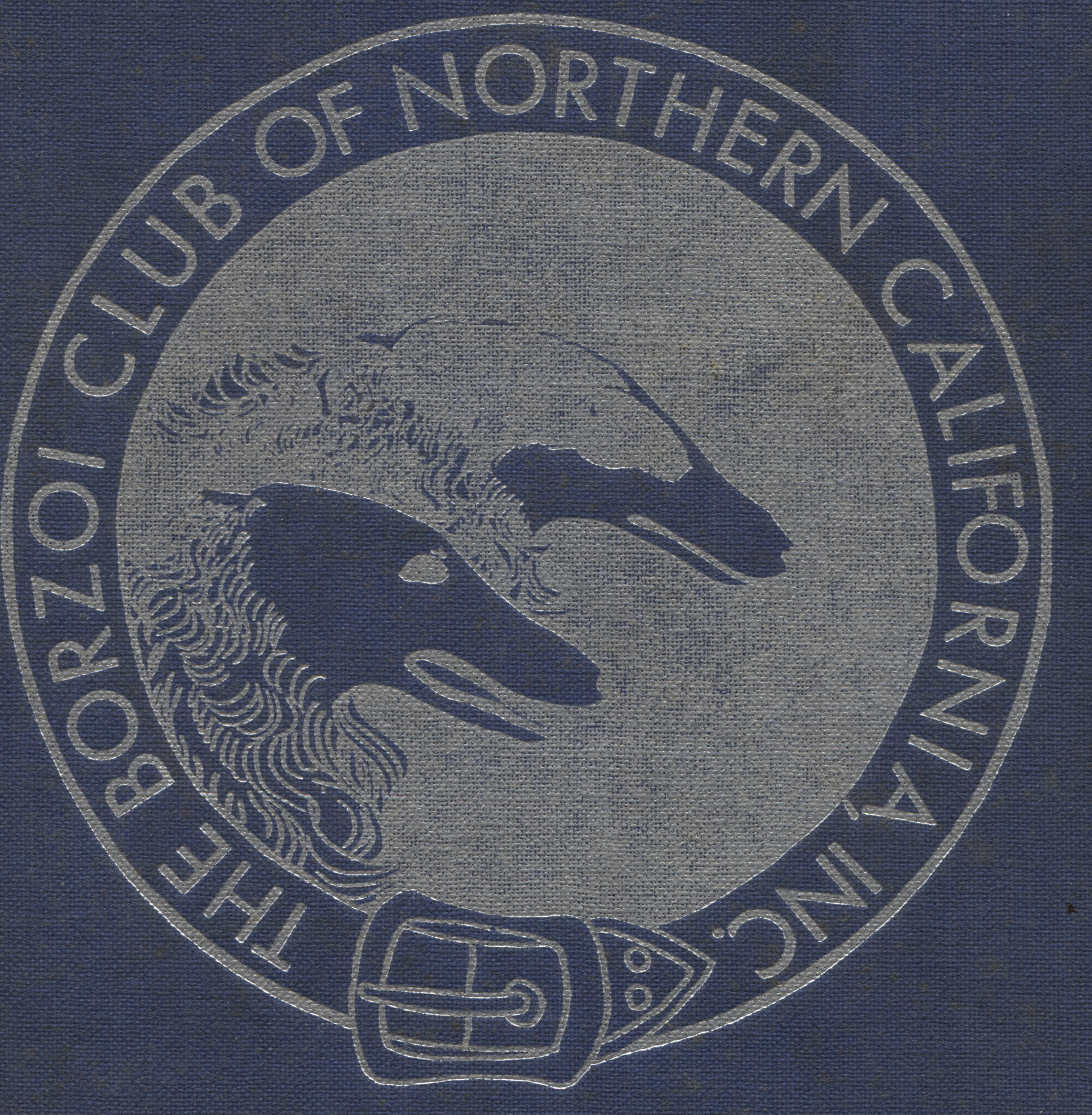
ALL ABOUT BORZOI


THE BORZOI CLUB OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, INC.

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ALL ABOUT
BORZOI

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All About Borzoi

This book has been compiled for the Borzoi Club of Northern California, Inc. by a committee composed of Bobbye Potter, Chairman, Carla Alioshin, Mary M. Milligan, Genevieve Pitcock, Diane Weaver and Charlotte Wheeler, with the assistance of other members of the Club as indicated in the table of contents.

The History Of The Borzoi

By Carla Alioshin

Popular myths concerning the earliest history of the Borzoi abound, but the one and only way to trace the history of a given breed is to read the words of a country's learned writers who have devoted much time in study and research to the background.

Where the Borzoi are concerned, there are authentic pictures from as early as 1750 and 1812 which clearly show the Breed, identical with the hounds of today. Most of the early pictures were sketches or paintings and show the individuality of the artists, as photographs would not; hence some pictures are excellent, whereas others have to be studied.

The first mention of "Hunting dogs that could catch hares" was in a Russian Hunting Manual of 1260 during the reign of the first Czar of Russia, Vasili.

The first Borzoi standard was drawn up in 1650 and the points of perfection at that time were: Skull with barely any stop, rather flat sided, very deep chest, and an extra long tail with hair touching the ground.

In 1890 a book on Hunting was written in Moscow by Peter Michaelovich Gubinin. This authority listed seven varieties of pure Russian hunting hounds. Two of the seven are credited with having produced the Borzoi. These are the short-haired Russian windhound and the Russian Courtland windhound.

The Russian Courtland windhound was the largest, strongest, and most powerful of all Russian windhounds. The coat was rather long, with curls at the neck and longer hair on the tail. Its gait was described as "bear like".

The short-haired windhound was similar to the greyhound and was Russia's oldest hunting hound. These two ancient ancestors of the Borzoi were said to "beat" the game from cover, not "catch it".

The History of the Borzoi may be divided into four parts:

1. Up to the year 1861, when the Russian nobility owned vast estates where massive hunts were regularly held.
2. After 1861, when the serfs were liberated and most of the estates were reduced or liquidated entirely, and the hunts with them.
3. After the bloody Russian Revolution of 1917, when all of the nobility was exterminated and all hunts destroyed or disbanded.
4. After 1917 . . . mainly from the 1920's to the present, when the Breed has had two popular periods of growth.

At present, interest is wide and all who desire one of these hounds for its beauty or personality, as companion, pet, show dog, or hunter, may own one.

Outside of Russia the first interest in England in the breed came when a pair of Borzoi was given as a gift to Queen Victoria by the Czar Nicholas, in the early 1800's. Shortly after, a pair was given to the Queen's son, the Prince of Wales. These two were "Molodetz" and "Oudarka". Both were shown at English shows of the day and were also used for breeding.

The famous white and gold "Alex" was the star in the Sandringham Kennels of Queen Alexandra of England, while the Duchess of Newcastle had her famous "Notts" Kennels, with as many as 100 Borzoi. The Duchess was founder of the

English Kennel Club in March 1892 and was also a judge and breeder.

In the United States in 1892 the breed came to public view with the appearance of two imports from England. These were "Princess Irma" and her litter brother "Vladimir". They were puppies from the litter of the English "Krillut" and "Elsie", and they were owned by the Harmony Hornell Kennels of New York. At approximately the same period the United States was fortunate in having an increasing number of imported Borzoi direct from Russia. In the year 1890 Mr. Charles Stedman Hanks and his family visited the kennels of Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Boris Galitzin and Colonel Dietz. At least seven Borzoi were selected and brought to the United States at this time, and several more followed later. Seacroft Kennels rivaled those in Russia in design and comfort for the regal breed. We have had much information on these early Borzoi origins from Colonel Stedman Shunway Hanks, the son of the original importer of the breed.

Joseph B. Thomas appeared about this time, and he formed his O' Valley Farm Kennels, based on stock purchased from Seacroft Kennels. Mr. Thomas visited Russia in 1903, where he found dogs that he especially liked in the kennels of Grand Duke Nicholas and Mr. Artem Boldareff of Woronzova Kennels. He returned to the United States with "Bistri of Perchina" from the Czar and the bitches Sorva, Atamanka and Raskida from Woronzova.

Borzoi Clubs were formed in England and in the United States as interest in the breed grew. In 1892 the English Borzoi Club was formed with the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle as joint presidents.

In the United States in 1903 the Russian Wolfhound Club of America was formed. Its first president was Mr. J. E. DeMund, and the secretary was Mr. Joseph B. Thomas. In September 1905 a standard and constitution was adopted for the R.W.C.O.A. The Club's name remained the same until 1936, when it was changed to the Borzoi Club of America.

In summation, the Borzoi is a well-established breed, still conforming to its original standard since 1650. It holds popularity in many countries, especially the United States and Britain.

The Borzoi has returned to popularity in its native Russia on a rather wide scale also. In Russia today the breed is much valued in the fur industry where its talents on game are highly prized. There is close adherence to the old standard of perfection, and regular shows have many classes for Borzoi. Quality appears good in Russia, and the original short coupled, deep chested, heavily coated type is seen.

The Borzoi Standard Of Perfection

Comments By Bobbye Potter

The first standard for Russian Wolfhounds in the United States was adopted on September 1, 1905. The name of the breed was changed to Borzoi in 1936, but the standard has remained the same through the years, with a slight difference in the scale of points.

BORZOI STANDARD

HEAD - Skull slightly domed, long and narrow, with scarcely any perceptible stop, rather inclined to be Roman-nosed; jaws long, powerful and deep; teeth strong, clean and even, neither pig-jawed nor undershot; nose large and black.

Comment: The suggestion has been made recently that the word "overshot" be substituted for "pig-jawed". They mean the same. Note the standard calls for "Roman-nosed", and not "Roman-headed". This means a slight rise just before the nostril, but the head itself should show an obtuse angle, with the foreface and back skull being equal in length. There should be no definite stop in front of the eyes, nor any tendency to be "dish-faced".

EARS - Small and fine in quality, lying back on the neck when in repose with the tips when thrown back, almost touching behind occiput; raised when at attention.

Comment: To clarify this section, the suggestion has been made to use the words "But never pricked". The sincere breeders do not use a Borzoi for breeding who has a German shepherd type of ear when at attention. The ear which tends to have a coarse leather is more apt to be pricked than one which is very fine in quality.

EYES - Set somewhat obliquely, dark in color, intelligent, but rather soft in expression, never full nor staring, nor light in color, eyelids dark.

Comment: The obliqueness, or slant of the eye, which should be set neither too close nor too far apart, gives the true Borzoi expression. A round eye will cause even a long and narrow head to lose this. The eye rims should be black, and a black haw is preferable.

NECK - Clean, free from throatiness, somewhat shorter than in the greyhound, slightly arched, very powerful and well set on.

Comment: Suggestion is to delete "somewhat shorter than the greyhound" and add "approximately same length as the head." A properly balanced Borzoi will have a powerful neck, which is the same length as the head.

SHOULDERS - Sloping, should be fine at the withers and free from coarseness or lumber.

Comment: It is easy to see from the front that shoulders are not "loaded" and are free from coarseness or lumber. Place three fingers of a medium sized hand between the shoulder blades. If they fit perfectly, the shoulder will be placed correctly.

CHEST - Rather narrow, with great depth of brisket.

Comment: The chest should come at least down to the elbows, being neither slab-sided nor too rounded. Girth of chest at greatest point should be one or more inches more than the height at the shoulder.

RIBS - Only slightly sprung, but very deep, giving room for heart and lung play.

Comment: On a Borzoi puppy there will be found calcium deposits on the ribs and joints. Don't let a veterinarian tell you they are caused by rickets. They are normal and will disappear with age and growth.

BACK - Rising a little at the loins in a graceful curve.

Comment: Correct placement of the roach, as called for in the standard, is AT THE LOINS, and a dog whose back is flat, or one who simply slopes back from the shoulders is incorrect. The height at the shoulders should equal the length of body. Bitches may be slightly longer.

LOINS - Extremely muscular, but rather tucked up, owing to the great depth of chest and comparative shortness of back and ribs.

Comment: A good way in which to measure correct length of the loin is to place a medium sized hand along the loin. If the thumb touches the last rib, and the little finger touches the end of the loin or hip bone, the distance is just about correct.

FORELEGS - Bone flat, straight, giving free play for the elbows, which should be neither turned in nor out; pasterns strong.

Comment: Frown upon a round bone in the forelegs. The pastern must be strong but may have the slightest perceptible bend, as this cushions the front of the body when the dog is running.

FEET - Hare-shaped, with well-arched knuckles, toes close and well padded.

Comment: Hare-shaped means long. Watch for a round or "Cat-foot", which may sometimes appear in either the front or the back feet, or all four of them. The proper foot is long with well-arched knuckles. Watch for a "splay foot", which means the toes are far apart.

HINDQUARTERS - Long, very muscular and powerful, with well-bent stifles and strong second thighs, hocks broad, clean and well let down.

Comment: A Borzoi with the hindquarters too short, and/or too straight loses its "houndy look" and will lack the ability of speed in running and turning, as the hindquarters are all important in pushing the dog when it is moving quickly.

TAIL - Long, set on and carried low in a graceful curve.

Comment: The last tail bone should come below the hock. Since the tail is used as a rudder, it must have a maximum of mobility but never carried higher than the back of the dog or be ringed. It should drop when the dog is not moving.

COAT - Long, silky (not wooly), either flat, wavy or rather curly. On the head, ears and front of legs it should be short and smooth; on the neck the frill should be profuse and rather curly. Feather on hindquarters and tail, long and profuse, less so on the chest and back of forelegs.

Comment: The standard is very clear on this point. Practically no trimming of the Borzoi is necessary, excepting to clean the hair from the inside and below the ears, and to trim lightly the hair at the loin. Trim whiskers, eyebrows and hair around the lips neatly. The legs should be trimmed from foot to pastern and hock, and the hair between the pads should come off. The foot itself should be trimmed evenly, but the toenails should not protrude beyond the hair. Any trimming should be done at least two weeks before a show, in order that the Borzoi will retain his natural look of elegance of coat.

COLOR - Any color, white usually predominating, more or less marked with lemon, tan, brindle, gray or black. Whole-colored specimens of these tints occasionally appear.

Comment: It has been suggested that "white, usually predominating" be deleted, and "red" added to the different colorings seen.

GENERAL APPEARANCE - Should be that of an elegant, graceful aristocrat among dogs, possessing courage and combining muscular power with extreme speed.

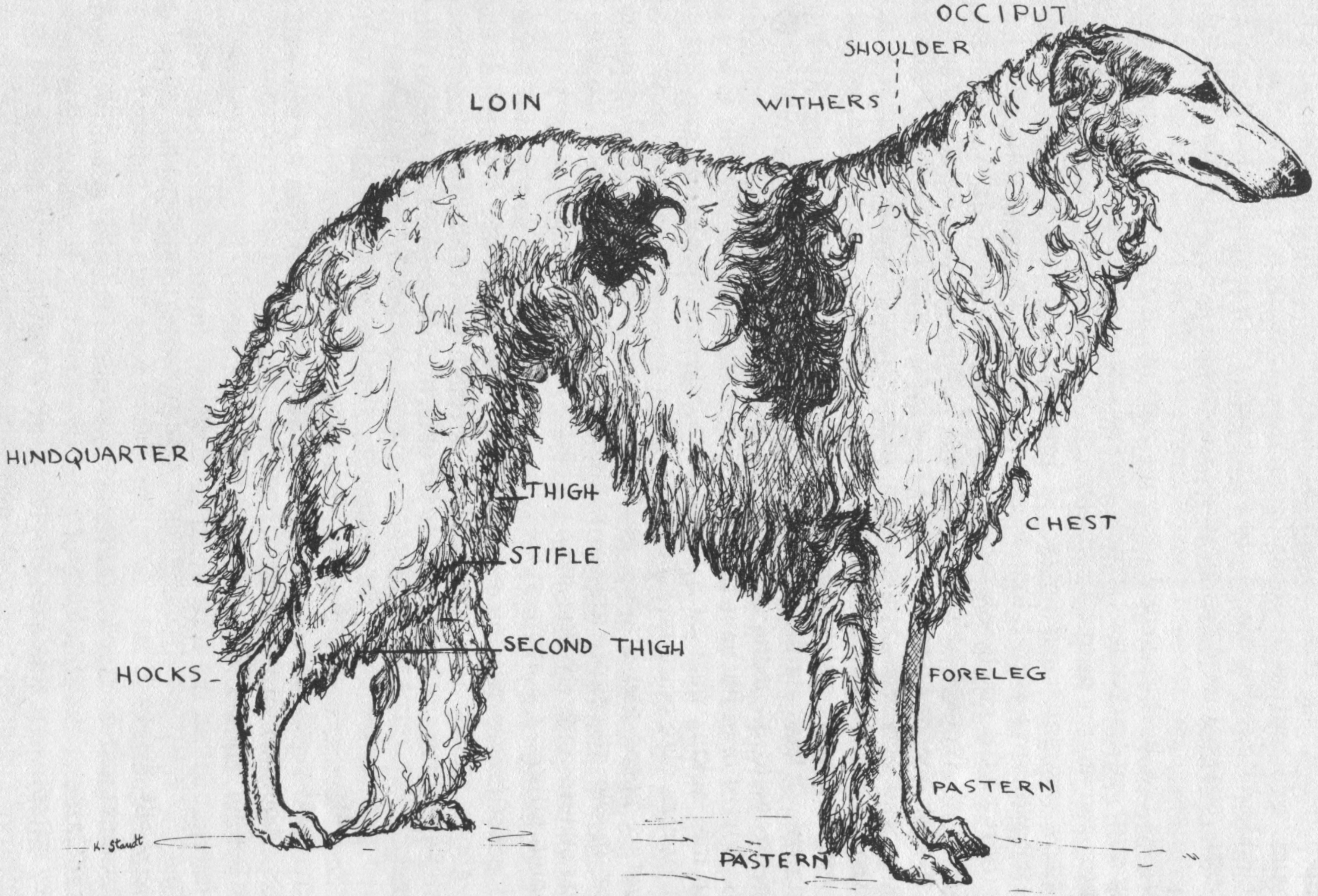
Comment: A Borzoi should never be too shy nor too aggressive. He should get along with his companions and be dependable with people. If the time should come when you might need him to protect you, his intelligence will tell him so. He will know and act accordingly. If the standard has been followed carefully, your Borzoi will have such a look of elegance that you will be very proud of him, and he will stand out among all other dogs.

SIZE - Dogs, average height at shoulder from 28 to 31 inches; average weight from 75 to 105 pounds. Larger dogs are often seen, extra size being no disadvantage when it is not acquired at the expense of symmetry, speed and staying quality. Bitches are invariably smaller than dogs, and two inches less in height, and from 15 to 20 pounds less in weight is a fair average.

Comment: It has been suggested that the acceptable height of the Borzoi male be raised to 30 to 33 inches. We agree to this suggestion, as we feel that a 28 inch male Borzoi does not have the elegance called for in the standard, nor can he be masculine looking next to a 29 or 30 inch bitch. Since the present standard says that "extra size being no disadvantage when it is not acquired at the expense of symmetry, speed and staying quality", why not increase the minimum size called for in the standard, always remembering that extra size does not mean extra coarseness in body and head? With better food and vitamins the Borzoi have become taller as a whole since 1905.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	12
Eyes	5
Ears	3
Neck	5
Shoulders and brisket	10
Ribs, back and loins	15
Hindquarters, stifles and hocks	12
Legs and feet	10
Coat and feather	10
Tail	3
Conformation and gait	15
Total	100


OCCIPUT
SHOULDER
LOIN
WITHERS
HINDQUARTER
THIGH
CHEST
STIFLE
SECOND THIGH
HOCKS
FORELEG
PASTERN
K. Staudt
PASTERN

Borzoi Type

By Randi L'Ete

The term type is not to be confused with the expression typey. Type, according to the standard definition, means: "Characteristic qualities distinguishing breed; embodiment of a standard's essentials." Typey means "good type" just slightly exaggerated. There are styles within type, variations or varieties and typey variations, etc.

There are more styles of Borzoi than there have been breeders; there is but one type with characteristic qualities distinguishing our Breed, with one hundred per cent embodiment of a standard's essentials. Within this one type only two styles are acceptable, and those are the larger and heavier solo hunters (both dogs and bitches) and the smaller and lighter hunters who worked in teamwork coursing. The variation within these two styles is determined by how closely the individual specimens come to attaining the perfection as set down by experienced interpretation of the standard. This is not all written information.

Type seems to have been a subject for international controversy, from the first written standard in 1650 and the earliest days of the breed to present times. Lately this controversy has been due mainly to the lack of clarity within the written standard, compounded by careless and uneducated experimental breeding programs, incorrect type in foundation stock, and other important and unchangeable factors.

Since "all things are relative" and the written Borzoi Standards are ambiguous, here is an example (from our Borzoi Standard re: "Ears"):

"Ears - Small and fine in quality, lying back on the neck when in repose with the tips, when thrown back, almost touching behind occiput; raised when at attention." (As small as what? How thick is fine? How erect is raised?)

First, consider very simple genetic factors. There are no two Borzoi with identical genetic construction or potentials. The health and strength of each dog and its genes during the fertilization, through gestation, birth and its consequential up-bringing, are responsible for each minute and/or major characteristic contributing to type. By logical inference, each two Borzoi who mate and produce may "get" any assortment from a mutant to a throw back or what each individual breeder considers to be the most perfect and exquisite Borzoi ever created. One needs only to do repeat breedings from any same sire and dam for any number of litters to prove this.

Each Borzoi fancier is justly entitled to pursue any or all extremes in style that he fancies within the type or, if he chooses, combine varieties. This is not to say that the results will conform with an ideal standard or with what its originators intended.

The American Style Borzoi (derived from the old Russian actual wolf coursing type Borzoi), under the influence of selective breeding, advanced nutritional and veterinary attention in this land of plenty, grew just slightly larger (as have our human children and other livestock, unless specifically bred for the reverse) and have taken on an appearance slightly unique. Having excellent, profuse, silky coats and robust style, they live in good health from ten to fifteen years.

This type, full of courage and blooming with health, had its beginning from the most choice and valued functional hounds produced in the wealthiest and largest kennels in Russia, where nothing but the best were maintained for breeding. On a scale that hasn't been equaled, these superior specimens were bred in combinations to produce the unanimously acclaimed perfect old type and included the new improvements, specifically, at the Perchino Kennels of Russia.

Bistri of Perchino, the most favored by his breeder (His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicholaivitch), and also his importer/owner (Mr. Joseph B. Thomas of O'Valley Farm Kennels fame), along with M. Dmitri Walzoff ('chef du comptoir' to the Grand Duke, a previous Borzoi breeder of the excellent type), was considered IDEAL TYPE! In Bistri's veins coursed the blood combinations of all the excellent qualities from the best hounds, stabilized by the best effort of the leading kennels in Russia. Each contributed some specific characteristic that was needed to attain this standard of perfection. Bistri's sire, Almaz of Perchino, was described as the most beautiful of Borzoi, had first class field qualities, was a swift runner and solo killer, and many times a gold medal winner in the Russian shows. It was said of Bistri's dam, Ptcharka of Perchino, "Such a bitch can only been seen in a dream . . ." (from the Perchino Hunt). Bistri's son, Ch. Rasboi O'Valley Farm, for four successive years was Best of Breed at Westminster AKC Shows, plus numerous other impressive wins. These ideal Borzoi were the culmination of all the Russian authorities' best efforts and proclaimed to be the final BORZOI TYPE! Duplication of Bistri and his kennel mates is the type we should breed towards. That look IS Borzoi type. Any straying from this is going off type and also off standard. This leaves very little room for an individual's own artistic interpretation, etc.

Those first imports were champion coursing hounds of size and evenness in type so uniform, in fact, that it would be wonderful in any breed . . . indeed the ideal Borzoi. This has been America's proven functional, foundation stock. These were coursed and proven in Russia. Their offspring were used here to course the wolf and his small cousin, the coyote, and other large and small game with great success for many years. They also won unparalleled Best in Show wins in the conformation rings.

In the earliest books and records, this type was photographed and sketched by competent artists as the ideal Borzoi. Each breeder today should study these and conform if he expects conformity of type in his breeding results.

There were other similar types of Borzoi bred specifically for coursing the smaller game. It has been recorded that hounds not uniform in type nor pure in breed were exported to the other countries from various Russian kennels. Some found their way to the United States, which abetted the various styles and types that furthered the confusion of the subject.

Again, the United States began with top quality stock acclaimed by the experts in Borzoi breeding, the only ones with the right to "set type", in the land of their origin. That is the ONLY type of wolf coursing Borzoi (the Russian wolfhound). It is known that most of the Borzoi from the smaller kennels were not bred for nor used as wolfhounds. All parts of Russia did not have wolves.

The wolf is a single tracking animal; the type wolfhound we seek is also a single tracker. The functional type Borzoi should be taller, faster, more fierce when necessary, stronger, with more determination and staying power to be able to follow the wolf's course, overtake, and overpower! The Russian wolf males attained 120 pounds in body weight. We are dealing with a courser and this term means to follow the wolf's course (or to follow the route of). These requirements are entirely different than those needed for the jack rabbit/hare hounds, or the styles and types that were bred for smaller game. The smaller game sight hound needed to function in a more erratic pattern because the rabbit is a "hopping-springing-concoction" enabled to change direction of course alit or midair. Out of necessity and for reasons of physics (the science of matter and motion), a smaller, lighter in weight and different Borzoi had to be created to meet the requirements. These in pairs and teams were also used at times to course wolves with some degree of success.

Here we have at least two separate, correct styles of Borzoi - one, a single tracking larger and heavier sprinter, etc. and the other, a smaller, lighter and more agile acrobat - both able to course several species of game.

Picture the most efficient, coursing animal of them all . . . the coursing cat, the cheetah! The cheetah is a sprinter and single tracker; Borzoi that are to be bred to conform to the ideal type for coursing wolves and all game should conform in style and type very much to the same structural and muscular design as his feline counterpart. The cheetah's shoulders angulate from 110 to 120 degrees (this proportion conforms to the Russian Borzoi standard for static shoulder angulation). The adult male cheetahs stand from 32 inches to 36 inches at the shoulders as did the top wolf coursing and highly prized solo Borzoi in Russia and United States in the past, in the field and show ring. It has been a long established practice for breeders and judges to place higher value on this larger, sound borzoi type.

To quote an authority who seems to agree with the past and present prominent authorities of noted experience with the breed, from her book The Borzoi, Mrs. Winifred Chadwick of England says, "The minimum heights of 29 inches for dogs and 27 inches for bitches are both short-about one inch less than the minimum size usually considered acceptable today. They are, however, both an inch more than the sizes specified in the standard prior to 1906. No maximum sizes are specified, but in Britain no credit at all is given for great size in itself. In the Perchino kennels there were some quite tall hounds and size was valued, provided always that it was accompanied by other desirable qualities. Generally speaking, a good big one will beat an equally good small one, but size must never be allowed to compensate for faults." Look for a tall type dog of quality.

A major factor in creating type and style, and one which has also been argumentative, is the overall angulations. Here I refer mainly to shoulder, hindquarter, and the neck set angulations. Over angulated shoulders cause low head carriage and incorrect neck set. Angulations are derived from the hinges of the bones and the way they are held and controlled by the attached muscles. It is not the angle of a hinge at any given time that makes it a good or bad hinge. Its value for usage depends upon how completely it can close or open, its locking and controlling attachments, its size, tensile strength, and the materials from which it is made that determines its value for any specific purpose. Hence, an animal that may appear to be less angulated can, in fact, be capable of a higher degree of performance because of its conditioning, muscle quality, and reflexes. All the obvious angulation in Borzoi is not the test. One cannot conclude that a door will close or open completely and correctly by seeing it standing ajar.

These conditions are called "static angulation" and "dynamic angulation". In other words, stacked or natural standing angulation and its relation to angulation in motion which is static and dynamic, is the point I push. The more wieghted angulation a dog has standing tends towards less extension in motion. Bones cannot stretch and muscles can only function in proportion. I'm not advocating completely straight shoulders and stifles. I must state, however, that more attention be paid to the laws of mechanics, physics and the engineering principles of same by our breeders, before making those "all encompassing statements" for the borzoi standard. Angulation plays a big role in the show of type. The Perchino kennels engineered this show thoroughly - tested and produced the mechanically perfect type. Anvthing away from that is incorrect.

Our borzoi type, in part, should be a true moving, functionally fluent series of bone hinges, opening and closing to such degrees as meets their requirements. These should be conditioned so that the impact, stress and strain while in motion is at a minimum, well muscled and keenly reflexed. We do not want very apparent angulation! Any over angulation puts stress on muscles; these develop to repose in the wrong position to be of much value in stress motion and can actually hinder movement. Remember Bistri, the Cheetah and also the fastest race horse for the apparent angulation silhouette.

The Borzoi was bred and used in conjunction with very fast horses, mostly English half and quarter thoroughbred blood, in Russia. In the early mornings, in the hard beach surf with straight clean running for over ten miles, I've had 31 inch bitches and males 34 inches and taller actually run circles around the fastest race horses that were being worked out in the surf. Professional jockeys, really laying on the whip, tried to out-run and out-maneuver the Borzoi for distances of over a mile at a time. The horses and the jockeys would be worn out and in a lather, and the hounds still wanting to play more chasing games. These same hounds and their offspring, though never having been used to course wolves as did their O'Valley Farm ancestors, have solo coursed, caught and killed wild boar, deer, hare and other small game - all with what seemed to be little or no effort. The only type Borzoi that should be used for breeding is a type that is conditioned, for it is therein that lies the proof of his quality: whether wolfhound or harehound in style.

It is unreasonable to assume that the smaller hound alone could function as a solo wolfhound. One borzoi must make the catch and hold it until his team mate of the huntsman arrives on the scene. The goal then, of a breeder, is the highest esteemed solo wolfhound who can also course the smaller game (as does the cheetah) and function in all capacities. Therefore, it is more reasonable to breed for the "all purpose type borzoi" - the solo Russian wolfhound!

As with all the larger breeds, it is more difficult to breed the good larger dog, and the same follows for the good toy breeds. The type should remain the same, conforming to the established attributes for each. Some breed standards have had to distinguish in sizes, i.e. the poodles, beagles, etc.; but the borzoi standard states no maximum size, so the individual has only the choice of breeding for the two styles within the one type . . . with the understanding that the solo borzoi is the preferred (the same as in some other breed standards where there are color preferences).

If the borzoi standard needs clarification and/or revision for some of today's and those breeders in the future, it is partially because those of us "long with the breed" failed to pass onto the "novices" enough of the information we gained from those before us concerning the individual borzoi in their various pedigrees. Had this greater effort been made, there wouldn't be so much question concerning the standard and type. Volumes of very important borzoi data have never and probably will never appear in print. Our books and pedigrees for the breed do not tell the whole story. Still, if those who intend to breed, course, or show borzoi would study first, they would learn that most of the important "key" dogs and bitches behind their current borzoi pedigrees were definitely the solo coursing type.

Never forget the ultimate intent, though not the original intent, for our aristocrat. If now our borzoi are mainly lounging in luxury and doted on by family and hosts of admirers, his type should remain that of the wise and even tempered old hunting sight hound. His gait should show that he is king of the domesticated and wild canines . . . and "Never send a boy to do a man's job!"

If through vanity, one must breed for his own type borzoi, please let him call it another name. It has been the code of the serious and dedicated borzoi breeders to sacrifice none of "his" type for whim, fad, color, furnishings or style!

Pedigrees

By Phyllis Johnson

Far back in the pedigrees of the majority of the present day borzoi the predominating name seems to be the cream colored Ch. Vigow O'Valley Farm (Ch. Appraxin O'Valley Farm ex Zohra du Zwaenhock), who was awarded his championship in 1930. This dog was the sire of many champions, whose bloodlines appear in a great many present day champions. He was the sire of Ch. Vigow of Romanoff, Ch. Otrava of Romanoff, Ch. Lasky of Romanoff, Ch. Tiber of Romanoff, Ch. Bransgore Akuratni of Romanoff (later exported to England), and an extremely good producing bitch, Yura of Romanoff, besides many other fine hounds.

Out of Ch. Vigow O'Valley Farm, bred to Zanoza of Recall came the white Ch. Vigow of Romanoff, one of the most outstanding of all Borzoi in America, because of his ability to reproduce his excellent qualities, besides his show ring record. In the years 1935 and 1936, he was awarded the American Kennel Club prize for having won the most groups in the United States during these years. Bred and owned by Louis J. Murr, he was always in top condition and was the perfect showman. Included among his well known offspring were Ch. Adams Bolshoi, Ch. Count Leban, Ch. Count Dracula, Ch. Viouga of Romanoff, Ch. Nickita O'Baron's Wood, and two good producing bitches, Juna of Romanoff, and Adana of Romanoff.

Again down through Ch. Vigow O'Valley Farm, through Ch. Otrava of Romanoff ex Magna of Romanoff, through Ajax of Romanoff ex Juna of Romanoff came Ch. Tyddo of Romanoff. He was noted for his ability to produce top specimens, along with his excellent show record. He was the sire of the cream colored Canadian and American Ch. Vigow OVF of Romanoff, purchased from Mr. Murr by Mrs. Arnold J. Breck, and this Vigow was seventy-eight times Best of Breed, including four times at Westminister. His show career was outstanding. Tyddo also produced Ch. Bolshoi of Romanoff, Ch. Ninotchka of Romanoff, and when he was bred to Czarina Zhe, he produced the two Best-In-Show Borzoi of 1952. Ch. Khan of Romanoff, purchased from Mr. Murr by Richard A. E. Herbhold, and Canadian and American Ch. Prince Igor of Romanoff, owned by Beverly Traglio, and an excellent red bitch, Nahk of Romanoff, who unfortunately died in whelp shortly after she reached the West Coast.

With Ch. Tyddo of Romanoff and Canadian and American Ch. Vigow OVF of Romanoff for her grandsires, came Ch. Uda Adams, bred by Annie R. Adams, and owned by Alpine Kennels of California. She was the dam of twelve champions, who with her grandsons and daughters are still producing many more champions. Uda was a cream colored, curly-coated, tall bitch of 32 inches at the shoulder, girth of chest 36 inches, and a head of twelve inches.

Another famous dog of the 1950's in California was Ch. Ataman of Alpine, who also produced twelve champions. He was white, with heavy black markings, stood 35 inches at the shoulder, girth of chest 40 inches, head fourteen inches, and weighed 114 pounds. Tall and regal as he was, his size gave him more strength, since he was built in perfect proportions, and he was the fastest running Borzoi imaginable.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's the top winning borzoi in California were

Ch. Hollister of Rancho Gabriel, and Ch. Talix of Twin Elms, both descended from Ataman. Each has produced many champions. The middle and late 1960's finds Ch. Vronsky of Volga, from Europeon bloodlines, making the most wins.

An interesting comparison is found in Nellie Martin's book, The Russian Wolfhound, in which she states that Ch. Nenagladni of Perchina (Imported from Russia) stood 33 inches at the shoulder and his litter sister, Ch. Nayada of Perchina stood 30 inches.

After very little activity in breeding or showing borzoi for some years, the end of the forties brought more interest, including quite a number of dogs imported from Europe. These imports have had a definite effect upon the purely American bred borzoi.

Kennel names of various Borzoi Club of Northern California members are as follows:

Carla Alioshin, Sacramento - Yermak
Dixie and Bill Bilodeau, Madera - River Ranch
Jack R. Boyd, San Mateo - Los Prados
Joe and Gerry Chrisman, Walnut Creek - Marhjo
Marge and Sid Cox, San Jose - Hethivar
Audrey and Earl Dodson, San Rafael - Ranchitos
Gail Foley and Marian Fuhrman, Stockton - Margail
Phydelma and Lyle Gillette, Cupertino - Rancho Gabriel
Sam and Bruna Henry, Montara - Volga
Phyllis and Jim Johnson, Stockton - Vrozyat
Ed and Dotty Johnston, Mountain View - Oakwood
Randi L'Ete, San Francisco - Corps de Ballet
Ed Milligan and Charles Graziani, San Francisco - Kossack
Evonne Mazzini, Stockton - Rodovna
Walter and Marian Pack, Lagunitas - Kulakoff
Genevieve Pitcock, Sacramento - Van Strom
Mrs. G. Clifton Potter, Stockton - Alpine
Gene Russell, Oakland - Russell's
Cal and Beth Vargus, Campbell - Cinnabar
Clarence and Joan Walker, Morgan Hill - Falconhurst
Charlotte Wheeler, Stockton - Von Indra

Principles Of Breeding

By Bobbye Potter

Years afterward, the importance of particular bloodlines appears more clearly than it does at the time a certain dog is making a name for himself in the show ring. A stud or a bitch's ability to reproduce his or her best qualities in the offspring is the degree of greatness in a particular breed. Therefore, by looking over the past, one is able to see things more as they were and not necessarily as they appeared to be at the time. Inevitably, these dogs' traits appear shadowy, invisible, yet leaving their stamp upon the dogs who follow them.

Inbreeding, line breeding or outcrossing are the methods used in establishing a certain line of borzoi. "Inbreeding is the detective that discovers the crime but not the criminal", as it simply allows natural selection to act on exposed recessive genes that tend to be covered in outcrossing. Inbreeding is daughter to sire, dam to son, sister to brother, half sister to half brother while line-breeding includes all other types of consanguinity within one line of descent. Outcrossing includes the breeding of dogs with no common ancestors, and through the law of dominance, tends to conceal defects and to prevent their expression.

Don't go into serious breeding unless you can have a long range program. Breeding one good bitch (and by the way, don't breed at all if you don't have a good one) to a good stud over and over doesn't prove anything, even though the results may be good. A bitch must be bred to various studs producing excellent specimens with each combination to know that she is prepotent and a good producer. The same criteria is true of the stud being able to produce good offspring when he is bred to a variety of fine bitches.

Don't consider yourself a breeder if you combine the products of other people's kennels and come up with winners in one litter. You must choose, select and eliminate borzoi for several generations before you can establish a "type" for your kennels.

Don't see a "pretty borzoi" and set him up as your ideal. Read the standard Look at the picture with the latest standard and try to breed one like him. He is the ideal. He looks as though he would be able to go out and do the job he was intended to do - hunt wolves.

Good breeding is a combination of individuals plus their bloodlines. If you feel their bloodlines should combine to give you the proper type, look to the individuals you plan to breed together. Suppose each of the proposed parents have luxuriant coats, compact bodies, proper angulation and dark eyes, but each has too much stop in the head. You would do better to find a mate with a head which comes from a line which has no "perceptible stop". Your percentage is that you will have one or more pups which will then combine all of these desirable qualities. Keep him and breed again closely into the line you prefer, such as half-sister, aunt or dam. Soon you will establish a line of your own that will be distinguishable in any group.

A good sound breeder will always be anxious to assist a newcomer in breeding principles if asked. Follow that advice, because the good breeder has the welfare of the breed at heart and wants to see better puppies being bred. Most breeders will help you with pictures and evaluation of the dogs appearing in his line. Don't breed to a stud because he is near or belongs to a friend, and don't think that because a dog is a champion that he can produce proper borzoi bred to your bitch. Above all, when your puppies arrive, don't forget that the feeding, exercise and care during the first year are all important for sound bone, bodies and temperament.

Hints On Care In Breeding And Gestation

By Charlotte Wheeler

Many Borzoi owners will at least once in their lifetime desire to breed their female. One cannot expect a litter of puppies to become worthwhile specimens of the breed without a great deal of thought to the breeding, a lot of time preparing the expectant mother, and be willing to put into her additional food, extras during the pregnancy and through the time of weaning the puppies.

With the above in mind one can then approach the subject of the suitable sire for the mating. The practice of in-breeding, line-breeding or out-crossing has been taken up in the preceeding chapter, but here it should be repeated once again. The proposed male to be used should be viewed with the ultimate thought of 'how does he compliment the female'. What can he do for her? If you are unwilling to gamble a breeding on a dog that has not been proved, it is wise to travel to one that has been able to pass on his good qualities to his get.

The maintenance of a stud dog is a difficult job at best. He must be kept in breeding condition 365 days a year. He must be trained to accomplish a breeding quickly, carefully, dominately, so there may be no injury to himself or the female brought to him.

In addition to the American Kennel Club's ruling, it must be said over and over again NEVER consider a male dog for breeding purposes that is either monorchid or an unilateral cryptorchid. As the testicles contain the sperm, if the sperm is to live there must be scrotum, if the dog is to be fertile.

The Preparing of the Bitch -

The bitch should be conditioned for some weeks before the season begins. Fortify with additions of vitamins and wheat germ oil (vitamin E). Stool samples should be taken to your veterinarian to insure against internal parasites at least one month before the breeding. Do not feed the bitch for at least three hours before the breeding and let her exercise and evacuate completely.

Although there are exceptions to the rule, it is best to let the owner of the stud handle the breeding. If the owner requests that you assist, by all means be prepared to help, but follow the instructions quietly and quickly.

Payments for Stud Services -

Compensations should be arranged before the day of the breeding. It can be a cash payment on arrival of a litter (which is preferrable) or by the return of one or more puppies at an age determined by the owner of the stud. This method is truly an expensive way to obtain a breeding as the owner is bound to try to choose the best one in the litter, and the odds are that it will be the one you would most want to keep. For some reason should the bitch not conceive, sincere breeders will give a return service without additional charge.

Early Pregnancy -

Your bitch will carry her puppies approximately sixty-three days, and she will not show her condition for about five weeks or later. We have found a good sign of pregnancy very early is that she decides she wants to sleep a great deal the first two-three weeks. Her nipples should show a definite pinkness and aliveness at three to four weeks.

She may decide she does not want to eat her regular meals, then do cater to her whims, as she MUST be kept in condition to be able to transmit life-giving substance to her puppies.

The last three weeks she should have three meals per day, small amounts that are assimilated. It is most important she not become overly fat, as the extra weight will sometimes hamper an easy delivery. She should be fed alone rather than with other dogs, even if accustomed to living with them.

Make sure that during the long sleep at night she has been able to go outdoors to relieve herself as it is distressing to her to have puppies putting pressure on a full bladder.

The extra care given her at this time will more than repay itself in many ways. Keeping calm around her and exercising every day are musts. By exercising, it is meant an easy walk, not leaping after a ball, or a water hose. When she is heavy in whelp, she will have a tendency to stay down; but she must be discouraged from this desire and the daily walk made into an important event to her.

In order to keep her at her best, just a few days before whelping remove the hair around the nipples, and vulva and her "pants". Puppies will mill around and wrap the long chest hair around the nipples causing a sore to develop. The bitch will shed about the time the puppies are weaned, so you have not "lost" any coat on the bitch.

You are now prepared for the big event - IF you have called the veterinarian and told him she is just about to start.

Good Luck!

Whelping And Care Of The Borzoi Litter, First Six Weeks

By Carla Alioshin and Charlotte Wheeler

The most crucial period in the life of the borzoi puppy is the day of his birth and the next six weeks following it. How the actual whelping is handled and the care of the dam and her puppies is of the utmost importance, and although we hear of pups surviving early careless handling, sooner or later the results will probably appear. The same principle applies to the bitch, for although whelping is a natural event for a healthy dog, still it is a time when our carefully bred animals do require the best that we can offer in general care and feeding.

Several weeks before the pups are due, a large whelping box should be provided. This should be as much larger than the bitch as space in a quiet corner will allow. A small whelping box can only encourage the bitch to leave her puppies to sleep elsewhere, when a good spacious box allows her to sleep with her little ones until they are four or five weeks old.

As whelping time nears she will likely seek out the box provided, grateful for this comfortable spot. At the same time all supplies needed for the whelping should be put aside: cotton, alcohol, scissors, thread, old towelling cut in large squares and a carton with a heating pad covered with a soft towel or blanket, to receive the pups.

Restlessness, panting, shivering and anxiety are the main symptoms of approaching contractions. In a young well muscled bitch the onset of labor may be followed in a very few minutes, or a few hours, by the breaking of the water sack followed, in normal cases, by increasingly stronger contractions until the first puppy appears. In older, softer muscled bitches the whole process of labor may be slowed. If there is a discharge of water and no contractions for several hours a veterinarian should be consulted. The normal time limit for labor should be not more than 24 hours before trouble may be expected.

Normally her temperature will drop about 24 hours before she whelps. Normally she will not eat for about the same period of time. But nature being a bit unpredictable, her temperature could remain normal, and bitches have been known to eat just minutes before starting to whelp. Each one is different; each is an individual, but by keeping a close watch on her from the fifty-eighth day onward, there should be no difficulty.

When labor begins the uterine muscles contract. She will strain, and one can watch with marvel as the puppy starts its journey through the birth canal. If normal, the puppy encased in its separate sac of fluid will present itself, and the mother will rip off the sac by rapid licking beginning about the face, and then the puppy will gasp for air and start to cry. Should she not be an experienced mother, you will simply have to help nature along its wondrous way. With the nearest towel rub the puppy briskly until he hollers. There may be a weak one whose mouth you will have to clean and blow your breath into. By all means work as rapidly and steadily as you can, for here at last is the end result of your thoughts, desires and years of ancient bloodlines, but, most of all, nature creating itself by reproduction.

Every puppy has a placenta, which may arrive with the puppy but at times recedes. It is important to see that the after birth is out, or at least do keep a progress record. She may expel it when she starts to labor with the next puppy. One that is retained can cause a serious infection not only to the bitch, but also can cause trouble with the milk she gives the puppies.

It is not wise to feed her solid foods during the whelping (even if she would eat) or for 24 hours after the whelping. A bowl of cool milk or water may be given her while whelping. Again nature has a way of compensating this time. By allowing her to consume a placenta (or all of them) she gains tremendously in minerals enzymes necessary to clean her out completely, a process which in turn creates a stool that is black or greenish black for a few days. Do not be concerned, as this is normal and expected.

As the pups are born the owner should be nearby to offer aid if it is needed. The puppy should be quickly dried with towelling after the cord has been severed. He can then be checked for any serious defects. The mother should be allowed to take part in this first care, and the puppy may be put to nurse until the next contraction starts. After a few minutes with the dam, or until the next puppy starts to show, the pup should be placed in the warm box, which must be kept in the same room as the bitch, otherwise she will worry and make the rest of the whelping a serious problem. A bitch should have been taught the words ''lie down'' as this keeps her from having her pups as she is standing up.

It is valuable for a breeder to keep records of the color, sex, markings, time of birth and weights of the puppies, entering these in a book for comparisons in various breedings. Include: when the water broke and when the first puppy arrives, as this data is all interesting and useful at future whelpings.

After the last puppy has been born the mother should be carefully sponged with a cloth and warm water and dried, her bed completely freshened, all soiled or wet papers removed, fresh laid and a clean, warm blanket put down. Then her little family can be given to her to feed and care for. Warmth for the newborn pups is very important, as cold or dampness is out of the question for strong, quiet, healthy pups. Crying puppies are usually cold or hungry or both. Well fed, warm pups feed often, sleep a lot and make contended crooning sounds like a nursery of infants.

Accustomed as she may be to family life, there should be no visitors for four to seven days. It is nearly impossible to keep children away, but it can be handled by having them LOOK but not touch while the mother is away from the puppies. Mothers become possessive at times, and while in this state are unpredictable, especially so around those from outside the home. She must be kept quiet and feel security until the puppies are nursing safely and the milk flow has come down. Sometimes with puppies as with humans there appears a quiet one that other puppy 'bullies' push out of the way. These must be watched so that ALL of the young ones can get the needed colostrum that first few days.

Dew claws must be scissored, and to be on the safe side the puppies should be taken to the veterinarian three or four days after the birth. Dew claws are on the front legs, but occasionally are found on the hind legs. It is left to your discretion to remove the front dew claws, and by removing them the front legs have a cleaner appearance. There have been times when later in life they have become torn and ripped, if not removed and they can become infected. The back dew claws, if any, must be removed.

Some mothers are mothers; some mothers are not. This is the time you step in and see that the puppies are cleaned. A little vaseline or mineral oil will clean up the rectal area, and nothing will make the mother inspect a puppy quicker than a dash of oil. But concerning the mother: keep her nipples clean as well as the vulva. This task is difficult at best, but it is easier to keep her clean than to wipe off a bushel of puppies.

Eclampsia occurs occasionally in the dam. This condition should be handled by a veterinarian and shall not be discussed here with the exceptions of the following:

The attack can come as early as a few days before whelping, when the puppies are a week or so old, at weaning time, or rarely much later. She becomes detached from her surroundings and has a vague look in her eyes. Muscles start to jerk and twitch in the shoulder area, then the legs and the complete body. She will stagger until she drops then only to lose consciousness. You must take her immediately to the veterinarian, for, if not too late, the treatment received will react within minutes, and you will have saved your bitch. She must be quiet and have complete rest away from the pups until the veterinarian approves of her return.

Eclampsia is one reason most diets contain a percentage of cottage cheese. As calcium tablets come in different sizes and dosage and each bitch varies with her own nutrition balance , again it is stressed to follow implicitly your veterinarian's advice.

It is nearly impossible to predict exactly time against height and weight, as the size of the litter, and the type of mother enter into any findings. Litters of one to four puppies differ from those of seven or eight and from those of ten or more puppies.

The first three weeks of the litter's life is a very simple for the breeder, as the dam takes care of her brood entirely, feeds and washes them, and keeps their bedding clean. However, at about the third week, she starts to let them become more independent. They will have started to amuse themselves from the time their eyes opened at age ten or eleven days (in winter the eyes often do not open until the thirteenth or fourteenth days), and they will require solid food.

The first supplemental feedings should be started at the third week, the first one being diluted canned milk. We recommend Gerber's Modilac, Karo syrup, and cod liver oil and calcium emulsion may be added in two feedings each day. Gradually, prepared baby cereals should be added (or one of the puppy mixes). Raw meat can be introduced within a few days. Borzoi pups may well have their food placed on a raised playform for the first year of their lives. This procedure will help keep straight fronts rather than out-at-the-shoulder posture.

Growth Chart Of Ch. Ataman Of Alpine

Weeks and Months of Age	Weight	Height
Born	1 lb.	
1 week	2	
2	3½	
3	4½	
4	5¾	
5	7	
6	10	
7	13	
8	14	
9	18½	
10	22	
11	25	17½"
12	30	19½
13	34	20½
14	38	21½ (24" chest, 10" head)
15	39	22½
16	42	23½
17	44	24
18	46	24½
19	51	25
20	55	26
21	60	27
22	62	27½
23	65	28
24 (6½ months)	72	30
7½ months	76	31¼
8 months	86	31¾
9 months	95	32½ (34" chest—13" head)
10	100	33
11	105	33½
12	107	34
2 years	110	35 (40" chest—14" head)

A borzoi will attain most of his height by the time he is one year of age. He will gain about one inch the following year. Occasionally a little more height is added after two years of age. A borzoi is mature at four years. They are seldom ready to be used at stud until one year of age. A female should not be bred until she is at least eighteen months old.

Feeding

By Ed Milligan

"What a beautiful dog! Must cost a fortune to feed him!" Anyone who has ever walked a borzoi in public must heard this refrain more than once. It is a shame that the borzoi is viewed by the uninitiated as an expensive eater, because he is not. Due to his calm temperment and lack of boisterious, nervous energy, he actually eats less than some of the medium-sized breeds.

"We are what we eat!" -- is an old cliche which is, nonetheless, very true. The best bred puppy in the world cannot develop properly without proper nutrition. This factor is true of any breed but is even more important when dealing with a large breed like the borzoi. A borzoi puppy may grow from one pound at birth to as much as one-hundred pounds, or even more, in a year's time. It becomes obvious that this tremendous growth rate must be accompanied by a good diet if the dog is to attain his full potential. It is important to note that a growing borzoi may eat twice as much during the growth period as he does when mature.

In the wild state, the dog's closet relatives subsist almost entirely by preying on other animals, killed by themselves or "left over" from the kills of other meat-eating predators. This history has sometimes led to the erroneous conclusion that the best possible diet for a dog is one-hundred percent meat. This conclusion is wrong for a very good reason. In the wild, the dog would consume the entire animal or at least parts thereof. In addition to the flesh, he would be eating the bones and internal organs which are rich in various vitamins and minerals. A domestic dog fed nothing but filet mignon would be undernourished because muscle tissue lacks the necessary vitamins and minerals for growth and development. It also lacks fat which is a necessary part of the dog's diet.

For the basic ingredient in the dog's diet, one of the many good, dry commercial dog foods on the market can be used. There are several companies in the business which, in addition to selling their products, seem to be genuinely interested in good nutrition. They maintain laboratories and constantly experiment to produce more complete dog foods. These foods are easy to handle and store and are quite economical. One word of caution -- These foods are advertised as complete and needing no supplements. It might be true that a full-grown dog could do satisfactorily on this food by itself. However, a growing borzoi puppy, an adult used for breeding, or a show dog needing that extra special "bloom" needs more than the basic minimum. A diet composed of one-half to two-thirds prepared dry food should prove satisfactory for most adult dogs.

The next most important part of the borzoi's diet will be meat -- and fat. Fat is an important item and many dogs do not get enough. For this reason, cheaper meats such as ground beef usually are actually better than more expensive cuts which contain less fat. Horse meat is low in fat and, if fed, should be supplemented with bacon drippings, lard or even vegetable oil. Many studies have been conducted concerning how much fat is necessary for good health. The consensus indicates somewhere between ten and fifteen percent. The condition of the dog is a good indication. If his skin is supple and dandruff free and his coat soft and shining, he is probably receiving the right amount of fat for his particular needs. Whether meat is served raw or cooked can be determined by the dog's needs and physical reactions. Occasionally, raw meat causes diarrhea. If so, cooking the meat slightly may help.

In addition to meat, milk and milk products are extremely good foods. Most borzoi like cottage cheese, buttermilk, yoghurt and cheese. Eggs are also a good source of protein and vitamins. If fed whole, eggs should be cooked as raw egg whites should not be used. For the sake of economy, dried milk is excellent, but remember that fat should be added to make up for the lack of butterfat.

Starches form an important part of the dog's diet. The point to remember is that they are indigestible unless cooked. Starches, in the form of cooked cereals, make up a large part of commercial dog foods. If a prepared food is used, there is no necessity to add starches to the diet.

Vitamins and minerals are vital to good growth in dogs just as in humans. There are many good multi-vitamin products on the market, which given in correct dosage, provide the required vitamins and minerals needed for proper development. Many breeders give an added supplement containing vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus. These three substances work together for good bone development among other things, and it is important that they be given in correct proportions. Too much or too little of any one of them can cause an imbalance which can do more harm than good, as it prevents these needed minerals from being utilized in the growing dog's system. Fortunately, there are prepared mixtures of these minerals in the correct proportions. Take care to give all vitamin and mineral supplements in the recommended amounts.

Most borzoi are good eaters and will maintain an ideal body weight with no special effort on the owner's part. A borzoi in good condition should have a firm layer of flesh over his bones, but not so thick that the ribs, backbone, and hips are buried in fat. One should be able to feel these bones by pressing lightly with the fingers. It is difficult always to have a puppy in ideal condition. They grow in spurts and go through some lean and lanky periods as do all growing animals. On the other hand, occasionally a puppy is allowed to become overweight. This must be avoided as it can cause no end of trouble in the way of weak feet, pasterns and backs. A borzoi puppy in good condition may appear thin to someone used to heavier breeds. If there is any question, it would be wise to check the puppy with someone familiar with the breed.

There are several ways of perking up a lagging appetite. Try mixing the kibble with broth instead of water. Add a spoonful or two of gravy or canned dog food of a flavor the dog particularly likes. Try a small amount of cooked macaroni or rice in his food.

Unfortunately, dogs do not always eat what is good for them. Puppies especially will swallow almost anything that will go down. Obviously, small inanimate objects such as hairpins, thumb tacks, "toys" that can be chewed into small pieces and 1,001 other things must be kept out of reach by the conscientious owner. Bones, except large shank or knuckle bones, are taboo. Small bones can easily splinter and puncture internal organs. Highly seasoned foods from the table can cause digestive upsets no matter how much the dog may like them, but for a one or two dog owner, most tablescraps are an excellent addition to his diet.

Puppies should be fed four times a day from the age of two to six months, three times a day from six months to one year, and twice a day thereafter. The size of meals varies with the individual. He should not be fed more than he will readily clean up in twenty minutes. Left-over meals should be taken away, thrown out, or refrigerated for the next meal. Meals should be served room temperature. The condition of the dog will show better than anything whether or not the dog is having the proper amount of food. Regularity as to the time of meals is very important for a borzoi's well being. We suggest feeding puppies at eight, noon, four and eight.

There are many successful feeding plans. Each breeder has his own favorite which he feels does the best job. The wisest thing the novice can do is to take his new borzoi puppy to a competent veterinarian and discuss a feeding plan with him at the same time he plans his schedule of disease immunizations. It's a good idea to have the puppy given a general physical examination at this early date as well. Most breeders will not resent this in the least. On the contrary, they will be happy to see that the new owner wants only the best for his borzoi friend.

Selecting A Borzoi Puppy

By Audrey E. Dodson

Before selecting your borzoi puppy you must learn everything you can about how a grown borzoi should look. Study the American Kennel Club standard, pictures, attend dog shows, visit kennels and ask questions. Try to ask someone with a mature borzoi to go over and fault this dog for you. This task will be difficult to accomplish as none of us likes to admit our beautiful hounds have faults.

Don't be too hasty in deciding you must have a particular color, as all colors are permissable, and as the old saying goes, "A good horse cannot be a bad color". Sex is also not very important when selecting a pet. Both make excellent, loyal house pets and companions. The male will be larger, hold his coat longer, remain a more spectacular-appearing dog throughout his life, and stay in show coat a little better than the female. The female is a little smaller and a little more cunning in her ways. Both male and female house train easily.

When selecting your puppy, look for the same general outline in the puppy that would be correct in a grown dog. Look for a topline that shows a good rise at the loin. Watch as the puppy travels towards you and away. Legs should move straight front and back, not pigeon-toed nor turned in or out at elbows or hocks. Try to see both parents, and from viewing the parents you have a better chance to figure how the puppy will develop.

If the litter is well bred, the heads should be fairly easy to select. Look for balance. The head should be the same distance from the end of the nose to the eyebrow, as from the eyebrow to the edge of the occipital bone at the back of the head. If the foreface is longer than the skull, check the bite very carefully, as too long a foreface often accompanies an overbite. Check the placement of the fangs; if they are correctly placed and the overbite is only slight (less than the thickness of a dime), this puppy would be a good risk and would mature with a scissors or even bite. If more than the thickness of a dime, the pup would probably mature with an overbite. Look for fullness of muzzle in relation to width of skull. If the muzzle falls away below the eyes, the mature dog will probably have a snipy muzzle and coarse skull. Look for a strong head with the muzzle remaining nearly the same width as the skull. Your fingers placed on the sides of the head should be nearly parallel.

Eyes must be deep brown in a young puppy, as they may lighten with age. If you start with a light brown eye, it will sometimes mature to a pale amber.

A borzoi puppy's coat does not begin to lengthen until about four months of age, so choose a puppy with a soft, thick coat.

Some borzoi puppies are born with the black pigment all filled in on nose, lips and eye rims. Others are pink, but all black pigment should be filled in by six weeks of age.

In judging temperament, again try to handle the parents. If they have friendly and intelligent personalities, you can usually expect the same from the puppies. It is permissible for a gown borzoi to have a slight reserve for strangers, but he must never be snappy, spooky, nor uncontrollable by his owner. Pay attention to the puppy who looks you right in the eyes with a wag to his tail. He already knows the way to your heart.

If a watch dog is your aim, don't worry that the too friendly puppy will not be a good one. He will when he matures and forms in his own mind what he should guard.

The age of the puppy may depend on a number of things. Some breeders think that the best age for a puppy to be placed in its new home is between six and eight weeks, because that is the time the puppy forms its attachments, and it is the easiest time for adjustment. The availability of puppies at the time you desire one will be the most deciding factor. No matter how popular or plentiful a breed, one seldom finds any vast number of puppies of any particular size from which to choose. Each puppy or young dog examined should be judged on its own particular merits. If the breeding is good and from a line of sound temperments, a slightly older puppy will adjust to a life in a new circumstances from those to which he had been accustomed. In fact, contrary to many opinions, I am of the belief that the young dog not removed too soon from his litter mates learns many a lesson in socializing, and will respond better to the love and training of a human of his very own than the very young weanling puppy. So here again, study the personality of the puppy and do not be too hasty in either rejecting or selecting by age alone. Be very cautious of the dog or puppy of any breed who has changed hands many times. He may have some personality trait that has made him unable to adapt, and unless you are prepared to use extreme patience, pass this one.

Many prospective owners say they only want a pet. What these persons do not realize is that the closer an animal comes to the standard drawn up for the breed, the better the pet. Each quality required for the perfect show specimen makes it closer to the ideal pet. Bear in mind that there is no such thing as the "perfect dog", but the closer you can come to obtaining one, the happier you will be.

Remember you will have this puppy for many years, so take your time selecting him. If you don't want the responsibility of studying and learning how to choose, then go to a known, established breeder and let him know what you desire, and trust him to help you.

Borzoi Personality And Temperament

By Carla Alioshin

When evaluating the borzoi temperament one must first understand that the breed as a whole is deeply sensitive. This sensitivity is the key to his every mood and personality. Being sensitive does not necessarily mean that he is high-strung, temperamental, and hard to manage. It means only that we have a dog that is capable of almost human understanding and one that responds to every mood of the owner.

He is entirely aware of the owner's emotions, whether spoken or silent; he knows if you do not want to be disturbed, for he wags his tail ever so gently and leaves; if the mood is gay, he is the first to take full advantage and will be ready for fun of any kind. He shows his sensitivity in many ways. There are borzoi who are poor doers, shy and retiring. Maybe this one is in the wrong home, and a new owner who adores this dog will see him bloom into a happy extrovert, because for the first time he is all important. Some borzoi seem to take on a new personality when a more dominant one has left the household. Even young borzoi pups at six or seven months are aware of what is in the master's mind, and they respond and try to understand.

There are borzoi "extroverts" and borzoi "introverts", even as in the human race. The extrovert loves to show off to everyone who will praise and smile. This one sits in laps, rolls the eyes, dances, puts on a show and has no desire to leave until sent out. The borzoi introvert may greet strangers, refuse petting, and cannot wait to leave and go to sleep in a quiet spot. The correct borzoi attitude is somewhere between the two extremes. He should be curious about newcomers, allow a pat or two, and be willing and happy to retire in the same room to enjoy friends and family. When outside his home he should be quietly reserved and composed, a perfect gentleman whose regal appearance and personality match, a royal hound who can bring only respect, and possibly some awe.

When raised with children, they love them and are good companions. The same is true of the much smaller breeds of dog, as the borzoi seems to like small pets-dachshunds, poms, chihuahuas, and even the family cat is usually liked and respected if a puppy is raised with one.

In his daily living the borzoi is the proverbial "creature of habit". He thrives on a set routine and is a much better adjusted hound when he has a pattern to follow. Mealtimes should be at a set hour, the same every day if possible. The borzoi will soon be the timekeeper and will call loud and long, roam around you licking his chops in anticipation, or lie with his long nose between his paws near the site of food preparations. Their other daily habits will follow a strict routine that they set up themselves, usually early morning play, then nap time, more early afternoon play, etc. However, as in the human, where we have day and night people, there are also day and night borzoi.

The daytime borzoi can be expected to spend more time outside, sunning himself or playing a bit more, whereas the night borzoi is most apt to snooze most of the day. He comes alive at dusk and will be seen lying outside in the moonlight contemplating the night sounds. His eyes scan the dark and every sound is detected. In summer this one prefers to sleep outside so he misses nothing.

All borzoi love to soak up sunshine for an hour or so at a time, then to retire to a dark cool place, the effect being like a sauna bath which is excellent for the body and coat. They love the elements, and windstorms are especially enjoyed. Snow is an invigorating delight, and the borzoi play like children, racing, jumping and dancing. Rain is a decided favorite, and most can hardly be kept inside when the weather is at its wettest. Hot weather is hard on them, as their heritage of distant cold climates is deep in their makeup. Plenty of cool shade is a necessity when temperatures climb.

There seems to be a borzoi personality to suit every type of owner. There are the gay laughing ones who love to play tricks to please you; there are the very sweet, easily managed ones who never do a naughty thing; there are a few who do nothing but think up naughty things to do. Fortunately, these are rare. There are friendly and unfriendly ones, and what is most interesting is the fact that any or all of these traits may appear in litter mates. To breed for a certain temperament and to obtain it every time would be difficult in the extreme, as sharp, happy, out-going parents can produce a quiet, mousey type, or the quiet, retiring, good type can as easily bring forth one or more of sparkling wit and humor.

Some indication of the developing personality can be settled when the borzoi puppy is between four and six months upward. What he was at age seven weeks may change drastically. The owner must be alert and understanding to bring out the best traits in the developing personality. They start learning their future habits immediately, and habits once set are difficult, if not impossible, to change.

So enjoy your borzoi, and train and handle as though raising a child. Some calm restraint and much guidance will pay off in the well adjusted borzoi adult.

Training The Young Borzoi

By Marge Cox

Borzoi are very easy to train, but you must remember one thing: to be CONSISTENT. Do not allow your youngster perhaps to tear up a shoe one day then the next clobber him for doing it. This training begins the very day you obtain your borzoi. If it is very young, do not say, "Oh, it's just a puppy", and have no rules or regulations. As you look at this young bundle of joy, keep in the back of your head that in less than a year's time this "baby" will weigh between 65 and 85 pounds or more, and most likely will be tall enough to eat off the kitchen table while standing with all four feet on the floor.

As with all babies, borzoi puppies need naps. Give your hound a place to call his own and let him rest undisturbed. Check to see exactly when he wakes up, as this is the time to start house-breaking and the sooner started the sooner the job is accomplished. As soon as your borzoi awakens put him outdoors, watch to see that all is accomplished and then bring him back indoors. Follow this practice right after each meal, also. If children play with your puppy in the house, he is likely to become excited; and if he starts circling, take him outdoors immediately! The job will be made harder if your puppy is outdoors all day, as this constant environment teaches him nothing. The outside and back inside routine will put the message across to him much more clearly.

Housetraining is also made easier if you watch that your puppy doesn't drink too much right before bedtime. Most people find that after his last meal of the day he is allowed a good drink of water, then several hours before bedtime take away the water dish. If allowed outside just before retiring, usually your puppy can sleep through the night with no accidents.

Feeding on a regular schedule is an asset to both you and your puppy. You will soon realize the advantage of this habit, when you learn exactly how soon after a meal he must go outside. It is, also, healthier for your puppy, as feeding at any time you happen to be able to do it can lead to an upset stomach and diarrhea, which is unpleasant for both of you. The breeder, from whom you obtain your puppy will probably give you a list of the food to which he has become accustomed, how much to increase, etc. It is wise, for a time at least, to follow this feeding. So many new things are being introduced into that little guy's life, as he takes up with his new family that one should not try to change diet at this time. At a later date, if for any reason you do want to change, do it gradually. If a new type of kibble is desired, mix some of the new with the old and gradually decrease the old type a bit each day. Following this procedure your borzoi probably won't even know he has had a change of menu.

One word that is extremely important in your borzoi training is just plain "NO"; but when you say it MEAN it! Rough treatment is not at all necessary or desirable as far as a borzoi is concerned. Your obvious displeasure by that word "no", the tone of your voice, a stern look will all shorten the length of training time. The rolled up newspaper and the terror this can strike in a puppy's heart are things of the past. There is no need for this kind of treatment. Obviously you must use your own intelligence, also. If while this training is in progress, you stand saying, "no, no", and the pup still keeps chomping away on the heel of your best shoe, just take the object away, scold and repeat the "no" again! Rome was not built in a day!

Test your borzoi yourself. Suppose you want your borzoi to do something he has no particular interest in doing. Try getting yourself all steamed up, and what do you accomplish? On the other hand, try sweetness, a pretty tone of voice, compliments galore, such as "what a beautiful puppy you are, my goodness you're gorgeous!" If you make your voice drip with honey, the ears will go back, his eyes will shine, and if you are lucky nine times out of ten, before he knows it, your borzoi will be doing exactly what YOU want!

Owners of borzoi do not always realize how they shape their dog's temperaments and personalities. Such shaping is quite easy to do, mostly because of the great intelligence these dogs possess. The tone of voice and choice of words can have a very drastic effect on a borzoi, if scolded constantly in a tone of voice that the borzoi recognizes as belittling him. The tone of your voice doesn't have to be nasty, but if a "chiding" tone is used coupled with words such as "chicken" "softie", "big baby", etc. our borzoi KNOW they are being ridiculed and this method does them no good at all! If you indicate to your borzoi by word or tone that you think he is a big "klunk" or anything derogatory, he will know this also. Keep such opinions to yourself. Instead, by your actions, words and tone of voice let him know you think him the very best, the most beautiful, the cleverest and that you expect only the very best from him. It may sound surprising, but the best is what you will get! A borzoi needs, enjoys and inhales praise! Without this your borzoi will never reach the marvelous potential of which he is fully capable; he must have your confidence, your love and your trust in him! Build your borzoi as you would a precious child and you will be repaid one hundred fold many times over!

To obtain the wonderful personality of which your borzoi is capable, make him a member of the family as much as possible. When the family goes on an outing, take him along. Going shopping? Take him along. You will soon discover what an asset he can be. Borzoi make wonderful guard dogs in the family car, and no one is likely to filch that interesting looking package you left on the seat with this big dog sitting there on guard. Since a borzoi is not a "yappy" type of dog, even the best motels usually welcome them. A word to the manager that you want to keep your show-dog in the room with you informs him this is not a dog that is going to be let loose on the grounds, ruining plants, etc. Training your borzoi to go with you in the car has more than one advantage. If started young enough, he rarely becomes car sick. If he does, do not leave him home. Take him out more often, such as short trips to the post office, etc. Do not allow him water or food for a period of time before you are leaving. As your borzoi begins to enjoy the rides and since you are a woman traveling alone you won't be as nervous night driving as you might otherwise be. Also, this principle works two ways. Your borzoi loves YOU and wants to be with you. Most borzoi do not make good kennel dogs. They grow thin and nervous if left in a strange place, so with this part of your family along with you, you need not worry if he is being treated all right or if he is unhappy and miserable. Leash training is usually accomplished very easily, and it doesn't take long for your borzoi to know that when that collar is put on something nice (like going for a walk) is going to happen.

While still a youngster put the collar on him and let him wear it around the house for a day or so; then attach the leash and let him drag that around for awhile. When you finally do pick up the other end of it, go his way at first, and little by little, put a bit of pressure on it so that he discovers the idea he is being restrained a bit, but he has nothing to fear. Gradually increase your control till you have him going in the direction you want to go. A lot of praise and perhaps a small treat at this time can work wonders. As in any training program if you feel yourself becoming edgy or annoyed, stop the training right at that point; go back just to playing with your borzoi; and wait to start another day when you have control of yourself. Your dog must have confidence in YOU! One good rule to follow is that your borzoi is never punished although he must be corrected.

Your borzoi is not above temptation. Do not leave him home alone in the house with closet doors open, etc. and then be real angry when you arrive to find your best slipper all chewed. This certainly CAN be accomplished when your borzoi is grown, but do not expect this restraint of a puppy! If you must go out and cannot take him with you, have a proper place to leave him (back porch, etc.), so he can't arrange too much mischief. However, when you are at home, purposely leave doors open, shoes, etc. lying about. You must be there to say that marvelous "no" at such times. Do not hide everything or hang it from the ceiling, as this process is not training. He must at least make a step in the wrong direction before you can point out the right direction.

Giving your borzoi lots of toys of his own to use as he sees fit will satisfy his need to chew and also will help bring out the happy personality so desirable in our hounds. Rawhide chew bones are very good and for longevity nothing is better than the very soft rubber squeak toys. These are not the vinyl type that they chew to pieces quickly, but a real baby-soft rubber that they can squeak and fling through the air and have a ball. These soft toys offer no resistance to teeth or jaws so the temptation obtained with the so-called unchewable ones is missing, therefore, most borzoi just play with them. With an eyes to the future do not allow even a young borzoi to tear up an old magazine, rob the waste basket, etc. He will never know the difference between these objects and your best books.

Since our borzoi do grow to such a large size, it is desirable they have some degree of obediance training. If you have "been in" dogs previously, you may be able to accomplish this all on your own. Usually though, even if you know how to train, the advantages of a school devoted to this are obvious. To have to work and behave with other breeds of dogs, strange smells, noise, etc. makes more of an impression on your dog than if he were trained in the privacy of his own backyard. There are many books on this subject. You can arrange to have your dog trained by a professional, or you can take him to classes and do the training yourself. The latter can be a lot of fun and a good education not only for your borzoi, but for yourself. To be able to take a leisurely walk with your borzoi and not have a constant tug-of-war is great, and there is nothing that can replace a bit of obedience training. Classes usually run eight to ten weeks to a course, and cost is very nominal. This much training is enough for the average borzoi. If you wish to continue and try for obedience titles at shows with your borzoi, this process can be most interesting for those persons inclined that way, and many borzoi already carry quite impressive obedience titles. But for most of us, the short obedience course just helps us and our borzoi to live together in harmony.

Kenneling

By Marian Pack

Undoubtedly your new puppy will spend its first few nights with you in a box or on a rug right next to your bed. However, he will soon teach you that he prefers a spot all his own. This may be prepared for him in a family room, separate bedroom, garage, or even in a confined area of your yard with his own "dog house". The important thing to remember is his bed, just as yours, should be at least four to six inches off the ground, completely out of drafts and damp areas. His bedding should be kept clean and may include a small mattress, rug, carpet, old blanket or even one of your old robes.

Normal day kenneling may be the freedom of your entire back yard completely fenced, of course. Six foot fencing is most desirable, or perhaps sectioning off a good sized strip of the yard and giving it to him as his private yard will prove more satisfactory to your way of life. Do remember that keeping his "house" clean takes little time or effort on your part and will add much comfort to his life.

There are many types of surfacing which may be used, if you have several borzoi and feel you must kennel them outside. Gravel, asphalt or concrete can be used, although some types of gravel can cause splayed feet. Running continually on loose sand can also give trouble with the feet. If it is possible, allow your dogs to run on a combination of concrete, hard dirt and grass.

Keeping your puppy in the house on linoleum is very bad, as he will slip and this can cause weak pasterns. Let him play outside until his legs become strong enough to master the linoleum.

Pests, such as fleas and flies, bother borzoi to a large degree. Some refuse to eat if even one fly is buzzing around the food dish. The new flea collar has been found to be excellent, as the flea must go to the dog's eyes and mouth to drink water, and the flea collar prevents this.

There are many good sprays on the market. Be very careful to spray when the dog is not in his kennel and let dry completely before returning him to the yard. Also, be sure no food or water is contaminated by the spray.

Don't ever chain your borzoi. Many of them become frantic if left alone on a chain and may injure or kill themselves.

Be sure there are no sharp objects at the top of the fencing, nor anything else in the run which might injure the dog.

They must have shade, either a natural tree or artificial protection from the sun or elements.

Several borzoi can be kenneled together. Each has a different personality, and you will find they will choose their own friends and animals, whom they enjoy.

But, please don't leave your borzoi in a kennel indefinitely. Take him into your home; take him on trips with you. He will enjoy it, and so will you.

Grooming The Borzoi

By Charlotte Wheeler

Grooming begins with the proper equipment and knowing the way to use each tool. The list of tools needed starts with the toenail clipper, stainless steel comb (Belgium), small slicker brush, sharp scissors with blunted point, thinning shears with fine tooth blade on one side only, a good pure bristle brush, dental hook to remove tartar from the teeth, and a Duplex dresser (razor with teeth).

In preparing for the bath, your borzoi should be carefully brushed with the slicker brush to pick up excess dust from the coat. Be careful when brushing to lift the hair so air may circulate through. Follow brushing by running the comb through the coat and the leg furnishings to catch hidden snarls. Any work that should be done for showing your borzoi should be done before bathing. By thinning or trimming before the coat is washed, the coat seems to respond and lie better than if it is done after the bath.

Trimming the ears is very simple. Clean the hair from inside the ear with blunt scissors, then trim around the edges, and thin the thick hair behind the ears. Trim slightly in front and below the ear. Never use an electric razor, as this spoils the effect of the ear looking natural. It should lie back into the profuse hair on the neck. This trimming should always be done at least two weeks before a show. Give special detail to the ears, and your borzoi will not pick up an ear infection. Occassionally use alcohol or commercial products RX-7 or Ear Rite with a cotton swab to clean excess oil, dirt, wax from the inside of the ear. If the ear is sore, follow the cleaning with a soothing ear ointment. If there is trouble handling the dog even to check the ear, by all means check with your veterinarian. He will want to see the dog immediately. Foxtails sometimes disappear in the ear and can cause much trouble. The day before the show trim the whiskers, evebrows and other facial hairs, including mouth.

The feet and pads under the foot should be checked for foxtails, mud balls, grass splinters and skin abrasions around the toenails. The toenails should be kept as short as possible; for the nail when left to grow will deform the young borzoi foot, creating a fan or duck-like shape to the foot - this condition is termed splayed. When actually cutting the nail, follow directions on the Resco nail cutter and cut away the dead part of the nail, careful not to sever the nerve (quick). A good rule of thumb is: the nail is short enough if you cannot hear your borzoi walking on linoleum or cement. Cement runs are not enough to keep the nails short. One can use a file; but to do so, remember to file downwards until you have reached the desired length of nail. Pull the hair up between the toes and cut it. This way you can find objects which have caught there and can remove them. Trim the hair around the feet and up to the pastern on front and to the hock joint on the back legs. Trim slightly under the loin. Never use an electric razor there either, as this spoils the natural look of the borzoi. Teeth, once the tartar is removed, are easy to keep clean by dipping cotton in salt and baking soda and rubbing on the teeth, or if one prefers a commercial product Happy Breath, this is a pumice that works quite well. Dry bread is a favorite food for most borzoi, and several pieces every day as a treat, will keep tartar from the teeth.

There are times when one must use a commercial "dog cleaner", and there are several on the market - 'Hilo', 'Sargeants', as well as the powders 'Foo Foo' and 'Holiday'. These are quick and easy to use and to take with one when showing or just traveling. They take no water, contain no soap, and, therefore, leave the coat shining as well as clean.

In the bath tub or by using both sides of the wash trays the borzoi can be bathed safely, quickly, and thoroughly rinsed. Warm water is necessary, as cold water will not clean too well, and the cold will shock the system of the borzoi. Hot water should be avoided for the same shock; also, the dog's skin is most tender and will burn or scald easily. Any soap can be used but not detergents, as they will burn the skin. Pure castile, mild soap flakes dissolved in water, commercial products made for dog hair are all excellent. Be certain that all shampoo has been rinsed OFF completely. Disinfectants can be added to the washing or applied after the last rinse.

Start at the head. The ears have been cleaned already and cotton inserted to keep out wash water. (Don't forget to take out the cotton.) Apply to eyes castor oil or a clear eye petroleum obtainable at your veterinarians, as insurance against soap irritating the eyes.

This face should be scrubbed thoroughly. Possibly the nose area will be dry or have food caked on it, and a drop of oil will loose this so it can be lifted with the thumb nail. Rinse completely now and just towel off excess water (to keep the borzoi from shaking all over you). Try to make this bath an enjoyable experience, and your dog will always cooperate with you. Many borzoi just leap into the tub and wait for you; others will put the front legs in the tub and wait for you to lift the rear ones up and over into the tub. When lifting, instead of tugging at the whole dog, train them from puppyhood to put the front legs in the tub by themselves or with help; then the rear end is very lightweight, as the weights has been shifted forward.

The body coat comes next, rubbed briskly in circular motions digging in a bit with the fingers, the front legs next, massaging well around the toes. Then with the hose, gently rinse under the loin area and the inside of the rear legs. Rinse. Work the hip and tail area vigorously so that the lather penetrates to the skin. So many borzoi have such a dense coat, that special care must be given to the complete rinsing out of the shampoo.

Borzoi are not at all alike, and their tolerance to commercial rinsing compounds differs greatly. That which works well for one dog, will not work for another. One must experiment with the rinse in order to compliment the coat, texture of the hair, and the coloring. On white dogs strive to use a white rinse, never yellow. Should the male borzoi discolor his coat due to urine, try a light bluing. If this fails, a paste of baking soda plus bluing might help. The paste will dry and brush off easily. If the male is kept trimmed under the loin, he will not stain himself. White vinegar on light colored borzoi works well and leaves a shine to the coat. Rinse off thoroughly, as it is not wise to let any rinse stay on the body to dry. Red vinegar seems to penetrate the darker coat colors. Let it stand on the coat not more than three to five minutes. By the time one has vigorously rubbed it into the coat all over the dog, it will be time to rinse it off.

With a hand dryer, blow from the rear quarters forward, brushing as quickly as possible, to insure even drying. On the rear leg fringe blow up from underneath. Of course, ALWAYS brush forward on the neck and throat areas. There are many who prefer to towel dry the borzoi and finish the coat by laying a towel over body coat to insure the coat lying flat or down rather than up. Brush leg fringe until dry. If a borzoi shivers while being dried, take him out for a run on leash, of course, so he will not roll and spoil his cleanliness.

Be sure that you allow enough time for the borzoi not only for the bath, but more important, for the drying. If one can make it a practice NEVER to leave the dog until he is dry, then your borzoi will never catch a chill. While it is true that he can shake off the excess dampness, it is also true that drafts are sudden, and one must guard against them.

When preparing your borzoi for the show ring, be aware of the American Kennel Club ruling in Chapter 9, Section 16 regarding falsification of color of the dog. If only pure shampoos that are made for dogs, a commercial rinse made for dogs, and/or vinegar are used, these may be rinsed out thoroughly, leave no traces or odors, and do not change the color of the coat.

The borzoi coat is a delight to handle, as you will soon come to realize. While it is true the coat can be bathed the morning of the show, if necessary (and many have been), it is also most successful to do so two or even three days before the show. A red, brindle, or the blacks and shaded greys actually do not have to be bathed before each showing. Just bathe the white legs and dry. By having the few days, the natural oil in the coat will reappear, and the coat will shine even more than one can imagine. The hair is of the texture that dust or dirt will brush off the coat. Most of all, a healthy coat will look alive.

In between bathing, certain commercial products put out by St. Aubrey's and Mr. Groom are excellent to use. They are mildly scented, and some contain little or no alcohol, which tends to dry the coat. There are truly no potions homemade or commercial that will grow hair, if the dog does not come from a line that produces thick luxuriant coats. A well dog who is fed correctly nutrition-wise for his balance will grow coat. This comes from within rather than from without. A healthy skin can only produce a live radiant coat.

Keep your borzoi in show trim at all times. You never know when someone will want to take a picture of him, and you'll want him to look his best.

Showing Your Borzoi

By Charlotte Wheeler

Every potential exhibitor should acquaint himself with "Rules Applying to Registration and Dog Shows" and "Obedience Regulations", the American Kennel Club rulings on exhibiting in both the breed ring and obedience ring. These valuable booklets can be obtained from the American Kennel Club, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010. There is no charge for these at this time. Dog show rules are very strict, and if you seriously plan to try to complete a championship on your borzoi, these booklets are a must.

Listed in the front of most dog magazines is a list of dog show superintendents who act for the individual clubs. A postal card requesting your name be placed on their mailing list will bring you advance notice of the coming shows, with entry blanks included.

Before showing your borzoi, visit a few shows to watch those already in the ring, then take your dog to a fun match and sanctioned match. These matches produce what is known as "dog association", and this can also be obtained by joining local training classes. The best way to learn to handle your dog is to handle the dog with others in close proximity. The best way to learn how to show the dog is to show the dog. Every time you enter your dog, both you and the dog will learn, and soon you will be able to feel him responding to you. As you gain confidence, so will the dog, and pretty soon he will be entering the ring a proud, capable animal who is doing that which he should do: representing his breed. It doesn't take long for the handler to feel this confidence through the leash.

Before you enter any show or sanctioned match, be certain your dog does not have any disqualifying features. In the borzoi breed ring that would mean a monorchid, cryptorchid, blind, deaf, lame, spayed bitch or castrated dog.

REGULAR CLASSES

Puppy Dogs 6 mos. under 9 mos.	Puppy Bitches 6 mos. under 9 mos.
Puppy Dogs 9 mos. under 12 mos.	Puppy Bitches 9 mos. under 12 mos.
Novice Dogs	Novice Bitches
Bred by Exhibitor Dogs	Bred by Exhibitor Bitches
American Bred Dogs	American Bred Bitches
Open Dogs	Open Bitches
Winners Dog	Winners Bitch

Best of Winners

NON-REGULAR CLASSES

Stud Dogs
Veteran Dogs & Bitches
Local Dogs and Bitches
Pacific Coast Class
California Class
Brood Bitches

Stud Dog - For dog shown with one, two, three or more of his get. Owner of dog not necessarily owner of get. The offspring must be regularly entered in the show. The award will be based on the combined merits of the puppies and the stud dog. As the judge's decision in this class will be based on the merits of more than one dog, no one of the dogs making up the entry judged first in the class will be eligible to compete for best of breed or best of variety by virtue of having won this class.

Brood-Bitch - For a bitch shown with one, two or three of her offspring. Owner of bitch is not necessarily owner of progeny. The award will be based on the combined merits of the offspring and the brood bitch. Judge's decision is same for brood bitch and for the stud dog.

Veteran Class - For dogs or bitches eight or more years of age.

California Class - For dogs or bitches owned in California.

Pacific Coast Class - For dogs or bitches owned in California, Oregon and Washington.

Local Class - For dogs and bitches owned in the surrounding locality and/or county in which the show is being given.

Specials Class (Champions only: dogs or bitches)

Best of Breed

Best of Opposite Sex (to Best of Breed)

For Exhibition Only

Brace Class

Team Class

At first glance the hustle and bustle of the show grounds, parking lots and surrounding area seem to be a state of mass confusion. Nothing could be further from the truth, as underneath the excitement you usually find a smooth and very well run organization. The superintendent, licensed by The American Kennel Club, the judges (who sometimes travel great distances to judge your dog), and their stewards (judge's assistants), all know their duties and do them quickly, quietly, and with confidence that they do their respective jobs to the best of their ability. While it is true the majority of exhibitors are relative newcomers to showing, the reverse is true for the judges and their stewards.

You will soon realize that your breed will be shown in a certain numbered ring, and upon arrival check with the steward for that ring. Tell her that you and the dog are there, and if she is not otherwise occupied, she will give you your arm band with the dog's number on it.

When waiting for your class to be judged, please keep your dog under control with a short leash. Too many times a sudden noise will make a dog bolt and entwine his legs in a long leash that just dangles. While waiting, do so in the shade of a tree or building, so that the dog does not become over heated. The combination of excitement and the over heating lessens his chance for a good win. A dog who doesn't feel 'on the top' will only do a poor job of showing, no matter how much effort the handler puts forth. There are a great many ways of saying 'which end of the lead' was being judged. Don't you believe it. A newcomer who has studied ring procedure, prepared the dog for his best presentation, both internally and externally, and walks that dog into a ring with confidence WILL WIN!

EQUIPMENT FOR THE TRIP

Identification card and admission ticket
Program of judging times and rings
Bench chain - most useful even if the show is not a benched one
Gallon or so of water (Nothing causes diarrhea quicker than excitement plus a change of dog's water)
Water dish
Newspapers
Towels
Can opener
Food - pick a type your dog really likes and feed him after the judging as a treat.
Leash and show chain collar - it is wise to have a special chain collar for exhibiting as judges and spectators seldom like to hear license tags jangling with every step the dog takes. It is also distracting to the other dogs in the ring.
Brush
Comb
Scissors

That is about all for the essentials, but to be comfortable, take along some extras for the humans. Chairs and seats at a show are at a premium. A walking cane with a seat handle is most handy. A thermos bottle of hot coffee can make the longest wait shorter.

The exhibitor should keep in mind that a dog show is a sporting event. Therefore, when exhibiting a fast moving animal as the borzoi should be, wear a garment that will permit your legs to move freely. The borzoi should not be shown with mincing steps, and to avoid them, shoes such as tennis shoes or leather with sponge rubber soles grip both cement and lawn to the best advantage. Remember also that the borzoi with the long hair will at times shed this hair no matter how often he has been brushed. Therefore, it is wise to wear a garment of a non-wool base texture. Synthetic or poplin based material is easiest to maintain. Keep in mind that anything can occur at a dog show - and usually does. Many exhibitors keep an extra change of clothes for that "just in case".

When your class is called into the ring, walk right in and clear the entrance way for other exhibitors. Usually a fourth or half way around the ring should do. The judge will then ask the handlers to move their dogs in a counter-clockwise manner. The dog is always kept between you and the judge. When you are moving (at rather a rapid gait) keep a steady pace unless you suddenly come upon a dog who has stopped or bolted in some manner. Then, without hesitation, go around that dog and keep moving until the judge asks you to halt for the examination. The judge can find your dog, so it is of little avail to be either in front of the line or at the rear. Do not crowd another dog, as it only lessens your opportunity; and should another dog insist on crowding you, move on past and move quickly.

Watch everything! - your own dog, the other dogs in the ring, and especially THE JUDGE should be your utmost concern. When you take your glance off your dog, take in the whole ring, thereby locating the others in the ring. When the judge has the direction the dogs are facing changed, you will come actually to feel it more than see them move. Many times one sees several handlers in the ring move in unison. This phenomenon does come from experience, but also from seriously studying ring conditions before entering your borzoi in a licensed show.

KEEP THE DOG BETWEEN YOU AND THE JUDGE.

When asked to "set" up your borzoi for the examination, the animal will automatically "set" himself up correctly if you are sure his spine is straight from the back of the skull to the tail. If the spine is straight the dog will adjust his weight to all four legs. These are the two steps to remember: settle the dog down to the business at hand and KEEP ONE EYE ON THE JUDGE.

If you are not satisfied with the way the dog's front legs are placed, adjust the leg from the elbow - never reach down for the paw. One can almost rock a front into a correct stance by slightly adjusting the weight. If you have lost the attention of the dog and he has not responded quickly, do not waste your time and the judge's patience by fumbling with an inattentive dog. Apply a quick snap of the leash (to gain the lost attention), and move him in a circle around you and back into place in the line of dogs. This correction is done without the handler moving more than an about turn.

Trying for a desired strong spring to the rear quarters is accomplished by making sure the legs are straight from the hock to the foot. For one that may stand a bit close in the rear, try reaching under him and adjusting at the stifle, first one leg and then the other. No other point on the rear leg will produce the desired effect.

Always keep the right hand on the leash and adjust with the left hand. Never drop the lead to reach over the rear of the dog and adjust both legs at the same time. This practice may result in a weight shifting, and the dog will actually push back from the front feet and give a false look of being "down on the pasterns". Don't crowd the borzoi. Bring out his aura of elegance by working at arm's length. And talk to him. Reassure him that he IS doing just what you want.

Obedience For Home And Show

By Irene M. Bukwaz

The obedience movement in the United States was started in 1933. Mrs. Whitehouse Walker, after having traveled in European countries, was so impressed by the good behavior of the dogs that she thought it might be a good idea to train household pets in America. The first training class was held in New York state with only eight trainees. Before long, training classes spread all over the United States, and by 1936 the American Kennel Club recognized obedience trials as part of the show competition. Today many obedience clubs have their own obedience trials, and there are also trials in conjunction with dog shows. Whereas, the champion certificate is the criterion of the standard of a type of a breed, the certificate of obedience is the criterion of the intelligence.

The first trained borzoi was undoubtedly trained in Russia. They were taught from puppyhood to hunt the wolves on the Russian steppes. They were schooled to catch the wolf and hold it, not to kill it. They were conditioned to let the hunters do what they wanted with the wolf, but the borzoi did not kill it.

The first borzoi to receive the C.D. title in the United States was Ch. Czar III of Glenwild, owned by Mrs. Harold Cluxton, who lived in Chicago, Illinois. This was in 1939.

The first C.D.X. and also U.D. were earned by Bourtai of Malora. Her owners were Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Sohr of Racine, Wisconsin. She was whelped May 3, 1945, and her breeder was Mrs. E. Worthing. Bourtai's sire was Prince Sergei Ivanovitch and her dam was Honey Babe of Neva Jskra. She went back to O'Valley Farm in her pedigree.

The first champion borzoi to earn C.D. and C.D.X. in the eastern United States was Ch. Czarina H.H.F. of Gwejon, and she is believed to be the first to have obtained her C.D. and C.D.X. in Canada. She was owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Pinette of Claremont, New Hampshire. Her sire was Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale and her dam was Seiga of Hensey Hobby Farm. Czarina's picture was used as the model of the breed standard in France and in the United States.

There is another first on the east coast. Ch. Lady Tasha of Kamaroff is the first and only champion with a U.D. degree. She is also "obedience trial champion" in Canada. She is believed to be the only U.D. borzoi in Canada. Whelped June 8, 1958, she was sired by Ch. Rachmaninoff ex Ch. Mazar Zorka of Pavlov Crest. Her breeder is Robert G. Beck, and her owner is Mrs. Gladys Dykstra of Springfield, Mass.

On the west coast, the first borzoi to acquire the C.D. was Ardagan of Alpine. "Happy Harry" was sired by Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (imported from Denmark) ex Ch. Marvola Adams. He was whelped January 23, 1949, and was owned and bred by Mrs. G. Clifton Potter of Stockton, California.

The first C.D.X. on the west coast is Ch. Sascha Kochab of Hethivar. He is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles McRae of Garden Grove, California, and bred by Mrs. McRae's mother, Mrs. Sid Cox. His sire is Mexican and American Ch. Yermak's Rurick ex Ch. Alta of Alpine.

The first U.D. on the west coast is Ramadan Rio Rita, sired by Ch. Milrock's Bronze of Malora, C.D. ex Ch. Ivanda of Yadasar. She is owned by Mr. and Mrs.

Ed Weaver of Lawndale, California. Her call name is Zelda and she is closely related to the first obedience borzoi in England, who is Grozny Gay Girl, call name Gina. Gina in turn is the dam of Grozny Gay Dog, call name Boris who is the second obedience borzoi in England and is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Zangwill.

As the reader will note, many of the borzoi above have attained both championship and high obedience degrees. How does one go about accomplishing all this? First, one must have PATIENCE. If one has no patience, obedience training is not for him. One has to learn to communicate with his dog with the least words possible. Secondly, he should obtain a good book on training a dog. Try Milo D. Pearsall's book, which is the "bible" of most training clubs; or Blanche Saunders' book on training dogs. There is still another booklet, "Obedience Regulations" by the American Kennel Club, which is a must and it is free of charge if one writes to the American Kennel Club. First one must learn to train oneself.

In training a borzoi for breed and obedience one starts with a "stand-stay" command. It is preferable to use a cloth choke collar in place of a metal choke chain. Gait the dog as you would in the show ring and stack him. About five minutes a day will train a borzoi to really show in a gay manner, but not to misbehave. It is a good idea to gait him on a tight leash at first so that he learns to keep his head high and move proudly. One has to use his own judgement as to how his borzoi is progressing, in order to know how long to stay with this exercise. This training can be started very early in the puppy stage, and if he is trained properly, your dog will not sit in the breed ring.

Going into serious obedience training is another story. Some borzoi are ready when a year old and some do not mature until later. There again one has to use his own judgement as to whether the dog is ready for serious training. When a choke collar is first put on a borzoi, he may scratch violently to remove the collar. Speak in a gentle voice to him, and in about fifteen minutes take it off. Do this a few times and he will be ready to go to work. When "heeling" is started, always walk briskly. When the trainer halts, he should tighten the leash quickly, and place the palm of the hand on the croup and push him down just in front of the hip bones, saying "sit". Above all, do not push the dog down on the tuck up, as that is where the kidneys are, and it could cause injury. Make corrections on "sits" right from the beginning in order to have a straight sit. Work on this exercise for about a week for about fifteen to twenty minutes a day. Be sure to be very generous with PRAISE. Even if he does not do such a good job, praise him anyway to keep him happy. Try to play with him after the lesson is over and keep him in a happy working mood. There is nothing more degrading looking than a cowed borzoi in the obedience ring.

Now the recall. Walk in a brisk heeling position. Quickly say, "Bingo, come", and move backward in a running position as fast as possible. Stop and make him sit in front of you. Now for the "finish". In this exercise, with a big dog, it is best to pull the lead around in back of the trainer, and have the dog sit smartly by his side. After he learns what "come" means, sit him in front of the trainer, saying, "stay". Back away slowly; stand for a slow count of five; then say, "come", and pull the leash at the same time and have him sit in front of you. The recall is a hard exercise, and it takes a great deal of work, but again, do not overwork your dog, and a lot of praise goes a long way.

The leash free exercise is best done at first by using a very light weight nylon string. Tie one end around your waist and the other end on the choke chain. Start the heeling as usual and if your dog lags, quickly snap the lead. It usually works well with stud dogs who are usually in search of romance if they think they are free.

In the "sit-stay" the use of the nylon string again comes in handy. Tie one end on the clothes line and when the dog tries to break, he naturally cannot. Go directly to him and resit him and say "stay", again. The "down" has never been much of a problem for a borzoi, but most trainers step on the leash and pull the dog down and keep saying, "down".

With all the training clubs in existence, it is best to enroll in one of them, as the dog learns the association with other dogs and gains confidence which he cannot gain by being trained at home. On the "sit" and "down" it is almost a must, as the borzoi is very curious about some small dog that he has never seen before.

Going into higher education such as C.D.X., the one exercise a dog must know before he attempts to enroll in a club class is to retrieve a dumbell. This is hard, even for a retrieving dog, and the borzoi is not naturally a retriever. Use the words "get it" and "give". Open the dog's mouth, place the dumbbell in it, and hold his mouth shut, saying, "get it", all the time, and then say, "give", and take it. Putting a little bacon fat on the dumbbell when the borzoi is learning makes it less repulsive, but it is still a long process and a great accomplishment.

One thing that borzoites must remember is that sight hounds are a proud breed, and the training of them is done with the tone of voice rather than by rough handling. They do not appreciate a lot of talk, but "good dog" or "bad dog" as the case may be are the best phrases to use. The other thing that a person should remember if he goes into the obedience ring, is to show the borzoi as well groomed as he would in the breed ring. The borzoi in the obedience ring is a recipient of a much greater audience and admiration than even in the breed ring, and also, the handler should be groomed and show that he is proud of his beautiful ARISTOCRAT.

Coursing

By Jayne Stepnoski

Coursing in Russia first occured in 1260, according to earliest written records. This period was during the time of Grand Duke Vasili of Moscow, father of the first Czar of Russia, Ivan the Terrible. Even in those early days the borzoi was recognized as the finest coursing hound for both hares and wolves. Hunting with borzoi was one of the most popular pastimes for centuries before the Revolution, and one of the foremost enthusiasts and owner of the largest kennels and hunt in 1887 was the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaivitch, who purchased the vast estate Perchino. Hence began the legendary Perchino Hunts which consisted of several hundred hounds (packs of foxhounds and borzoi), hunters, horses and Russian nobles, who were the most passionate supporters of the sport.

Usually the foxhounds were released to seek the wolves, and then the hunters would release their "leashes" of three borzoi, each of which raced off to corner and pin the wolf down until the hunters on horseback arrived to make the kill. Hounds were divided according to kennel and color. The Grand Duke took two borzoi on a leash as his practice and closely observed the speed and performance of all his many hounds, which were carefully bred for beauty and quality.

As coursing was practiced in Russia when the borzoi were developed, today new borzoi owners all across the country are enjoying the rediscovery and thrill of this ancient sport. If hunting with a large group or only two or three, the purpose is the same: to thrill at the sight of one's beloved campanion moving swiftly across the open fields in hot pursuit of a jack rabbit or hare. In isolated cases where the rancher is still bothered by coyotes or wolves the borzoi is highly prized as the rancher's hunter; but for the average owner the thrill of the chase is reward enough for the hours in driving time to the nearest open spaces.

Californians have been actively coursing around the state, individually and in highly organized groups, since about 1959. This revival began with the Pacheco Hunt group, made up of members of the Borzoi Club of Northern California. They were soon joined by other sight-hound groups, until now the fields with heavy jack populations fairly abound on weekends with hunters and hounds.

Beginning like all novices in the early years, we often spent whole Sundays walking with our hounds trying to scare up just one hare for a good run; and now with the fields full of the various sight-hounds, one still has to walk a full day taking one's turn, to release each hound for one good run.

Not confined to California's wide open areas, several other states are boasting coursing organizations open to all sight-hounds; and where conditions do not permit "open" or natural coursing, coursing parks exist. Here a fenced area is permanently located, where captured hares are released and one or more hounds slipped and clocked on their performance in trying to capture the hare before he jumps into one of the escape compartments.

Although borzoi do not hold a monopoly on coursing these days, they are still highly regarded as one of the most keen and agile of the hunting hounds, and the coursing sport is enjoyed by one and all, with equal performance from both show and pet quality hounds. The borzoi is one of the few breeds that can excel in both show and field work. The love of the chase is in them all: large or small, male or female, regardless of bloodlines - English, French, German, Swiss, Dutch or American.

Poisons

By Carla Alioshin

POISON -- only one other word strikes such immediate fear in our hearts. This is cancer. Of the two, poison is as formidable and lethal in many ways, and antidotes may be entirely ineffective and often none can be found or applied before death ensues. An agonozing death from poison may come within minutes to forty eight hours or more. Poison is no respecter of pedigree, breed or age. The beloved pet, the proud champion, the valuable stud dog or the equally valuable brood bitch may innocently become a victim.

All poisons are not thrown over a fence by some partly demented evil person. Indeed, most poisons can eventually be traced to some of our well known garden or field plants or one of the many chemical household products that are man-made.

Dog yards should never be embellished with colorful plants unless they are known to be non-toxic to canines. A planting of the sweet, fragrant lily of the valley can mean agony and death to a dog who chews any part of the plant, from leaves to roots. The frothy frilled azalea and the majestic colorful rhodedendron have deadly poisons in their leaves. Spring tulip bulbs, the seeds and stems of sweet peas, the leaves of zinnias, also the leaves and bulbs of the cyclamen are extremely poisonous. The daphne with its fragrant flowers and shiny dark leaves is much admired as a shade shrub, but the berries of this plant are deadly if eaten.

One of the most favorite of garden shrubs is the rhodedendron. It is rich and showy in leaf and in bloom. However, it is deadly to dogs if the leaves are chewed, and death comes within forty eight hours. The chance of recovery is slight if leaves are ingested.

The oleander is another showy tall shade bush or shrub that grows profusely in many of the United States from west to east and in the southern states. This plant is so very poisonous that even the smoke from burning clippings or stems and branches can and will cause irritation. The oleander is known in Greece as the "funeral flower" and in India as the "horse killer plant". As little as one half ounce of the plant can kill a mature horse. Every part of the oleander is poisonous, roots, stems, sap, bark, leaves, flowers and seeds. Never allow this to be used as a shade plant in your dog yard. Castor beans provide a fast growing fence cover, but they are as deadly to dog or child as are others of the plants and shrubs mentioned in this chapter.

Following is a list of plants to be avoided: peach leaves, hemlock, castor beans, holly berries, red elderberry, Jerusalem cherry, daphne, laburnam, laurel, lily of the valley, azalea, rhodedendron, Scotch broom, cyclamen, the leaves of tomatoes, the eyes, sprouts and green tubers of the potato and the leaves of rhubarb.

Apart from plant poison there are a number of dangers from man made household products, and dogs left alone for long periods may roam around a home in their loneliness and boredom and many will pick up something belonging to the owner and settle down to chew on such an object. Small ornaments or decorations may contain one of many lethal poisons and it is wise, if a dog appears ill, to check to see if fragments remain of what may have been swallowed.

Household, garden and rodent control products are usually made with poisons which are deadly to canines as well as children. Watch for the various garden meals and pellets that are said to be safe around pets. Keep pets away from them. Garden sprays should be dried or absorbed into the ground before dogs are allowed to go out in the yard. Licking damp spray residue from coat or feet can easily cause serious reactions.

WHEN POISON IS SUSPECTED:

1. Keep the dog warm and quiet.
2. Try to determine what poison has been taken. Look for containers or fragments the dog has chewed which should be taken with the dog to the veterinarian for a quick determination. Observe and note all of the dog's actions and tell the veterinarian. Time is most important in saving a dog's life.
3. Call your veterinarian at once and if he suggests an antidote, follow his directions.
4. Get the dog to your veterinarian as quickly as possible, as every second counts.

COMMON POISONS

1. ARSENIC - generally used as arsenic trioxide or in arsenical dips, sprays or syrups for insect control.
   Symptoms - Acute abdominal pain, watery and sometimes bloody stools, diarrhea, salivation, staggering, vomiting, trembling, convulsions, coldness and paralysis.
   First Aid - Effective if used early. Induce vomiting, give two to three tablespoonfuls of milk of magnesia, then one fourth cup strong tea. Rush to the veterinarian.
2. CYANIDE - Fumigant, generally kills too quickly for an antidote.
   Symptoms - Convulsions, paralysis, bluish mucous membranes, respiration may stop before heart beat.
   First Aid - Rush to a veterinarian as antidotes must be injected into blood stream.
3. STRYCHNINE - Used most commonly in rat poison.
   Symptoms - Mild twitching, nervous stiffening of neck muscles, pupils dilated, later followed by severe muscle spasms, convulsions, limbs extended and rigid, neck bent up and back. Convulsions are produced by a light touch or noise.
   First Aid - In early cases give emetic to produce vomiting and feed four to ten tablespoonfuls strong tea to inactivate. Do not do this in late cases or when in convulsions as antidote may be inhaled. Move promptly but gently with care to a veterinarian.
4. WARFARIN - supposed to be non-toxic to pets, but repeated doses or a single large dose can cause poisoning.
   Symptoms - Shock, abrupt drop in blood pressure, body cool, breathing weak and shallow, pulse fast. Hemorrhage in body cavities and under the skin in the region of the joints, weakness, lameness and bloody diarrhea.
   First Aid - Not effective and veterinary care must be fast in severe cases. This includes replacement of extensive blood loss by the administration of

whole blood or to restore clotting power. Treatment should be for shock. (The above is from Kennel Review magazine.)

To conclude, there is one other source of dog poisoning, and this is the sick human who, for some distorted reason, decides to eliminate an innocent animal. If cases appear in your neighborhood, it will be wise to check your dog runs for any sign of food that you have not placed there, before letting the dog outside. Do not leave the dog out all night. Do not allow your dog to become a noisy nuisance in your neighborhood, nor allow him to bother children, run free on private property or otherwise provoke anyone. There are the unexplained cases of poisoning of dogs of value or show winners at shows and at home. No one should leave a dog alone on a show bench, and feeding by anyone other than the owner should be forbidden. The dog poisoner is a creature apart and may strike at any time.

Helpful Hints And Home Remedies

By Evonne Mazzini

A stitch in time saves nine, and this adage can be applied to the care and welfare of your borzoi. There are do's and don'ts that go along with the raising of a puppy and caring for the adult hound.

Try and keep all soft plastic and aluminum pans or dishes away from your hound. Frozen food pans such as pie or cake pans can, and probably will, be eaten promptly and can do much damage or even be fatal.

Restricted excercise after eating is always a good idea. Hard running and playing or zooming around the yard can cause gastric torsion or distention and is almost always fatal.

Be careful not to kennel your hound close to trees, flowers or bushes that draw flying or crawling insects as hounds love to catch bugs and react just as humans do to stings. If your hound is allergic to stings, it is a good idea always to keep on hand some allergy pills which can be obtained from your veterinarian.

When the time comes that you must make a trip to the veterinarian keep your hound on the leash. Never let him run free into a waiting room full of other dogs and some poor cats. Your hound may very well be harmless, but others may not be so well mannered.

Heat exhaustion mentioned later can be prevented by never leaving your hound locked in a car when there is any chance of even warm weather. It is a known fact that the inside of a car can be twenty to fifty degrees hotter than the weather outside.

Letting any dog, especially borzoi, jump from the tail-gate of a station wagon, or out of the back of a pick-up truck can result in broken or sprained limbs, and more often than not long legged breeds do not ever completely recover from a broken leg.

It is not wise to let a puppy bite you in anger or in playful agressiveness. It may be very cute when he is small, but in a short time it will be hard to handle in an adult dog.

Taking your young puppy out where he may come in contact with other strange dogs is not wise until he has had all inoculations.

Teaching your young puppy to go up and down stairs and to get into and out of the car and ride quietly is much easier with a twenty or thirty pound puppy than an eighty pound adult. Many dogs balk going through doorways. Once this fear is overcome, entering elevators or darkened rooms holds no concern for the puppy that has had this experience.

Do be proud of your borzoi, and take him out to gain his experiences with other surroundings. The borzoi is much too lovely an animal to be kept in the back yard and thought by many people to be extinct.

If you have a bitch and ever plan to breed her, teach her from puppyhood to lie down on her side, on command. It will be a great help at whelping time.

Taking your hound to obedience school can be a great fun for both you and him. A puppy can be started at about six months of age, if he is of an inquisitive nature, otherwise wait until a bit later.

If you are having trouble with your puppy eating his vitamin supplement in dry powered form or liquid, do try the new tablets, given as directed. They are made to taste and smell good, and most dogs will crunch them right down.

A few facts concerning what to do in case of an emergency can very well save your hound. The first important one is to keep your head when something out of the ordinary happens. Remember your hound looks to you for security, so keep calm.

Heat exhaustion can almost be prevented by not letting the dog overdo and being careful when he is kenneled or left alone. Labored breathing, vomiting and prostration are symptoms of exhaustion. Remove the dog to a shady, well ventilated spot, dampen him with cold water, or cloth, particularly his head. When he regains consciousness, give him black coffee, diluted, of course. Do not try to give him liquids until he is fully conscious. Consult your veterinarian immediately.

Choking may be caused by a bone or other object wedged between the back teeth or in the throat. The dog will paw at his mouth, cough and try to retch. Check the mouth and throat and look down the throat to remove whatever is causing the trouble. Look or feel for a small stick or bone wedged between the back teeth in the upper jaw.

Cut or torn arteries or veins result in serious bleeding. Loose fence wire, glass or almost any sharp object, an unfortunate auto accident, fall or even a fight can induce this condition. The best way to stop bleeding is by direct pressure. Press a clean cloth or towel on the wound and press down firmly and strongly. If this method fails, then apply pressure at the nearest pressure point. If you are unable to control bleeding apply a tourniquet. Use a belt, strip of cloth, even a leash, in fact anything at hand will do. Never release the tourniquet yourself. If the dog needs this aid, he also is in much need of your veterinarian, and should be taken there immediately.

Shock can occur from any severe injury. Your dog's eyes will be glassy and have a vacant stare; he will shiver or tremble; he may vomit and breathe irregularly, and he can even be unconscious. A dog in shock loses his body heat quickly, so keep him warm. Check the mouth for the color of the gums. In shock they will always be very pale, and the temperature drops there quicker than in the rest of the body. Shock is caused by a blockage of the blood supply to the brain, so try to lower his head. A pillow under the body can accomplish this. Take him to the veterinarian as quickly as possible.

Poisoning is always a hazard with dogs, even when not running loose. There is always the possibility of dogs being maliciously poisoned or picking up poisons around the house. There are many types of poisons and antidotes too detailed to attempt to describe in this chapter, but you should know the symptoms and acquaint yourself with general treatment. The symptoms of poisoning are convulsions or loss of consciousness. Get to work immediately, if you know what poison your dog ate. Read the directions, and follow the antidote to the letter. If you don't know - make him vomit by giving him soapy water (pour into the side of the mouth out of a bottle), equal parts of hydrogen peroxide and water, or strong salt water. After he vomits, give him milk or beaten egg whites to soothe the throat and stomach. When the poison is of an acid or burning nature to the mouth area, do not induce vomiting, but rinse his mouth with water.

Lead poisoning is always a hazard as many people tend to keep old paint cans around the house for touch up jobs. The symptoms of lead poisoning are parallel to the symptoms of rabies. If you are certain your dog has not been exposed to rabies then treat for poison.

Now for the problem of coprophagy - the eating of feces. As far as is known on this subject today, no dog has ever died from this habit. It could come from mineral deficiency, boredom, or just some ancient hereditary scavenging. If your dog is healthy, worm-free and well-fed, the best way to handle this problem, if he persists, is simply to remove the temptation. Remove the feces immediately for as many days as is necessary, and you will break the habit.

Keeping your hound in good physical condition will add to his life and beauty. There are some health problems that can be handled at home. These remedies can save time and money for the owner of one or more dogs. The most important part of home treatment is knowing when you can no longer decide what is wrong and to call the veterinarian early enough when strange symptoms begin. Every dog owner should be prepared for an emergency, even if he never plans on treating his own dog. The most important is a first aid kit kept only for your dog, so it will always be ready. The basic items should include tweezers, gauze bandages, thermometer (rectal), blunt scissors, hydrogen peroxide, alcohol, eye and burn ointment, vaseline, mineral oil, Kaopectate and a length of leather or nylon stocking for tying the mouth closed.

Taking your hound's rectal temperature when well, and learning its normal reading will prove a great help when you are in doubt. Normal temperature for a dog is 101 degree, and pulse rate should be 90 to 100.

Many patent products on the market are useful for the hounds. Often dogs get upset stomach aches - Pepto-bismol tablets, Milk of Magnesia tablets (or liquid if you prefer) will help. A gurgling or growling sound from the stomach is a sure sign something has upset his digestion.

For diarrhea from over eating or eating the wrong thing, Kaopectate will do the trick. If your hound has, after the directed dosages, more than three bowel movements, you should consult your veterinarian.

If for some reason you live where there are many flies, a repellent oil is most effective in keeping them off your dog's ears.

If your hound has hay fever, Dristan or Aller-rest is wonderful for stopping eye-running and sneezing. Give this according to directions, if your hound has no heart condition.

Murine is useful for mild eye problems, such as dust or sand.

Castoria, a popular children's laxative is good for mild constipation problems, providing there is no danger of it being caused by a bone, toy, stick or other stoppage.

Vaseline or unguentine or even butter in a pinch are good for burns, but all burns, large or small should be seen by your veterinarian, as they infect so easily.

Iodine is the best cure for ring worm, applied from the outside and worked inwards, it will dry this infection faster than anything else.

Ear Canker is caused by infection or a parasite and a bad case should be seen by your veterinarian. A mild case where you have a strong odor, crusty and scabby ear, a washing with hydrogen peroxide is good. Let it foam all dirt away, then wipe and apply a good antiseptic powder. When working with the ear always use a Q tip or other cotton swab; never use a pin or stick.

Eczema can be caused by many different things, such as faulty diet, hormone imbalance, fleas, lice, ticks, kidney trouble and vitamin deficiencies. Before treatment, the cause must be discovered. The symptoms are dandruff, scabs, dry, scaly patches. Temporary relief can be given by washing with Ivory soap and applying a soothing agent such as calomine lotion. This is also good for hounds who seem to break out in the spring and summer from pollen and grass allergy.

Hot Spots, caused by over feeding of protein in the diet, are moist and will dry if a powder (corn starch) is applied to soak up the drainage and dry up the area. Cut down on protein especially in a high humidity area.

Insect stings can be relieved by pulling out the stinger, if possible, and applying a baking soda paste.

Foxtails can be removed from the ear by putting a small amount of warm mineral oil in the ear and gently massaging until it floats out.

Now for grass eating and cold noses - dogs just like to eat grass, and most will vomit it. Maybe this is their way of cleaning out the stomach. Many dogs have lived with dry warm noses, and many have died with cold wet ones. Don't use this condition as a guide rule to health or condition.

Anal gland trouble is not too common in large breeds, and when it does occur, it should be treated by your veterinarian. Symptoms of anal gland needing to be emptied is scooting the rear end or by excessive licking of the rectal area. If you have a bitch that is not in season, but males persist with their attention, it is because the anal odor is similar to the 'season' odor. With the emptying of the gland and washing the area it should stop the problem.

In no way are any of these hints meant to replace the knowledge and services of your veterinarian. These hints are offered as items used in most households, ready to use in an emergency and when professional help in unattainable.

Your veterinarian is to your hound, what your family doctor is to you.

Assorted Suggestions By An Oldtimer

By Bobbve Potter

Borzoi drink a great deal of water, so be careful to always keep a large bucketful of cold, clear water in the shade where it is easily accessible to them.

At about three months of age a borzoi puppy may suddenly realize that people who come to visit are strangers. It is best to introduce him to as many people and different situations at that time as possible.

One half cup of shredded cabbage can be added to the meal of a borzoi puppy after he is about four months of age. "Old timers" claim this is good for their nerves. Most borzoi enjoy lettuce shredded into their food. Tomatoes are excellent for most borzoi, but occasionally one will be found who is allergic to them and will break out with fiery red skin.

If a borzoi has rheumatism or arthritis, or "hurts" in any way, two aspirin will give him relief.

There are various carsickness pills that can be obtained through your veterinarian or pet shop. If a puppy is upset, a Pepto Bismol tablet will settle his stomach. If a puppy starts to drool when first being put in a car, with no motion, it is all in his mind. Try feeding him his meals in a stationery car for a few days, so he will connect the car with something nice and not with carsickness.

If you still have trouble with carsickness be sure to take a few paper bags along, and watch him carefully so you can catch what comes up. They are easier to throw away than paper or rags and protect the car.

Sometimes an older borzoi will refuse food, and you can hear his stomach rumbling. Give four milk of magnesia tablets, and in a short time he will feel fine and be ready to eat.

Some borzoi will have tonsillitis and refuse meals. Give two aspirin every four hours. Put Vick's Vap-o-rub on the neck and up the nostrils and wrap a warm cloth around the neck. A sweater can be put on so it buttons at the back. Be careful when you remove this warmth that he does not get cold, if it is wet and miserable outside. If this condition continues, your veterinarian may wish to operate and remove the tonsils.

A "pacifier" tied to a short rope, a tin can that is not sharp on the rim, a "dumka" (a soft pillow about 8"x10") are good playthings for a puppy. If he has plenty of toys, he will seldom chew furniture and rugs.

When a borzoi puppy's permanent teeth are coming in at about four months of age, his ears will fall in most peculiar shapes, sometimes one or both falling forward over the forehead. We call this "making bonnets". Don't let this worry you, as it is normal. Sometimes they start throwing their ears in these odd ways as young as six weeks. The ears should never stand straight up as a German shepherd's do, but even the matured dogs may fold their ears and bring them forward when very pleased about something.

Never leave a borzoi tied in a car with a choke chain around his neck and the window open, as he might jump out and strangle himself.

In very hot weather never give your borzoi ice water, as it is likely to make him ill. It is better to use tap water. When traveling in a car which does not have air-conditioning, ice cubes or wet towels can be used to cool his head and body.

If a borzoi is built right, with a little training he should set himself up correctly in the show ring with very little adjustment by his handler. His front legs should drop straight from the shoulders. Inside measurement between the feet should be about four inches. The hind legs should be set no more than twelve inches apart, with the legs set just behind the tailset. The line from the foot to hock joint should be vertical. Never spread the back feet too far apart, as the borzoi should look as if he could immediately spring into a fast race after game. If the feet are spread more than twelve inches, he would have to pull his legs together before he could begin the chase.

Always train a borzoi puppy to walk on your left side, as this position is the required method both in the show ring and in obedience work.

A several generation pedigree is not an official American Kennel Club registration. Be sure the person from whom you purchase your puppy gives you either a blue application for registration or a white American Kennel Club transfer of registration. Be sure you sign and send this in to The American Kennel Club with the requested fee. They will return a registration to you in a short time.

Don't worry if a borzoi puppy has knots at the joints and on the ribs. These are calcium deposits and are necessary for his growth. Don't let anybody, not thoroughly acquainted with the borzoi tell you this is caused by rickets. Worry if there are no lumps and bumps. Don't forget to give your puppy plenty of a good calcium product, so that his legs will grow straight and strong.

Teach a borzoi puppy table manners when he is six or seven weeks old. At that age he will learn very easily, and pushing him away from the table with a stern, "no, no" will soon teach him what is taboo. Never let him steal food from the kibble bag or any other place, and when older, he can be trusted not to touch any food unless it is given to him.

If you trust your borzoi like a person, he will respond and much conversation to him in long sentences will be understood by him to an amazing degree. But be sure to say "no" in a stern voice, and "good boy" should drip with honey.

Care Of The Older Borzoi

By Charlotte Wheeler

When care of the older dog is mentioned, the younger life of that hound must also be taken into account. For the basis of success in the older hound is exactly that which he was given in his youthful years. The borzoi actually doesn't mature until he is about four to five years old; therefore, the next three years becomes his middle age so to speak. From eight or eight and a half years he tends to slow down and outwardly adjusts his great strength and stamina to his physical being.

Dogs of any age recuperate their energy by catching 'cat-naps' on and off during the day. 'Cat-naps' are of short duration but are created of that deep sleep that gives regeneration, especially so for the older borzoi.

Other gradual changes usually start with the amount of food needed to sustain him. His system will require less intake but will need food of a much more nutritious content. Age is not a disease and cannot be cured. It must be endured with compassion and without a noticeable change. Both you and your borzoi will slip from the boistrous youthful stage into the pleasant companionable days of maturity.

Food and weather are the two main forces in curtailing the older dog's life. Nutritious food with the necessary vitamins and minerals are still required diet in the older dog, but a smaller portion, and the fat content should be less. Climatic changes can do no harm if caution is used and the older borzoi is not damp, in a draft or subject to an over heated house and then let outside without a protective shelter for perhaps a few hours then returned to the heated house. Dogs can withstand cold, crisp weather as the fat content in the diet tends to act as a warming agent. But the older dog that is on the too fat side must be fed less fat, therefore, has less protection from chilling. Through the middle age years there will be a gradual change of the texture of the coat. The drying of the hair will come from the skin thickening, and more frequent brushing is needed to stimulate the skin. The house dog doesn't need regular bathing, and brushing will do away with any collected dust. If there should be an odor, modern spray products do a perfect job of cleaning, disinfecting and deodorizing. They nearly all contain an agent for the prevention of external parasites, so read the labels carefully for the product to suit your needs.

At any stage of your borzoi's life the need for fresh water is imperative. It is as necessary as the food he eats and the air he breathes. In the older dog it becomes twice as imperative. Should you feel he is not taking enough water, try a bit of salt in his food to induce his desire for more water. The water will flush the kidneys, and as it is true with other things in life, one thing will result from another cause. Many illnesses arise from the lack of enough water intake. and the prevention of illness is a much easier task than the curing of any ailment.

It is not meant in this chapter to detail the infirmities of old age, but rather to acquaint you with some of the changes that occur, and to suggest a frank talk with your veterinarian about them in more detail. He will be more than happy to do so, as the older dog that has been attended by the veterinarian during his lifetime is walking proof of good judgment, a sound preventative medical routine and compatability between him and the owner. It is he who knows whether hormones are necessary; it is also he who knows when a wart grows into a lump, and the lump enlarges itself into a tumor. It is he who takes the tests and determines whether a tumor (mammary or otherwise) is or is not cancerous. Whether there should be enlargement of the prostrate gland in the male or inguinal hernia in the female. Certainly veterinarians are endowed with God's gift as all their patients have one thing in common and that is none of them can speak and tell them what is bothering them. The veterinarian is one by choice, and it is with his rapport that will enable you to enjoy your borzoi for many, many years.

Here are a few things for which to watch in the older borzoi:

Teeth -

Most older borzoi have few dental problems, if throughout their lives they have been properly fed. There are times when tartar builds up and produces soreness in the gums and starts a decaying action. The tartar may be removed with pumice at the beginning, but if the build-up is too thick it must be removed by using a dental pick, which is done best by your veterinarian. Sore gums can on occasion cause an otherwise healthy dog to go 'off feed' indicating an abscessed tooth or an extremely sore mouth.

Eyes -

At the onset of eye trouble in the older borzoi, there will be a slight change in behavior as the dog adjusts to his condition. Should cataracts be the source of the problem, they will begin to form as a cloud across the eye. It will be seen in first one eye or the other or perhaps both at the same time. There have been successful operations for this condition, but should the inevitable occur and the dog becomes blind keep him in his own environment. Don't move furniture around, but keep everything in the same place, and he will miraculously learn to adjust. Should the eye be normal in every respect, but simply irritated, use an ointment given you by the veterinarian, and follow his directions implicitly.

Ears -

The borzoi is fortunate in having an ear that is subject to a few diseases. However, if he persists in shaking his head this indicates a foreign object inside and it should be removed. By cutting away the hair in front and in the ear, it will enable the air to circulate and keep the ear fresh smelling. Should there be an odor to the ear, look for the reason, then clean with a mild soap and water. Follow the thorough drying with powdered boric acid. If the ear begins to drain or become swollen take the dog to the veterinarian immediately so that he may check it with the proper instruments.

Tumors -

Most often these are seen in the older borzoi bitch in the area of the mammary glands. They may become malignant and are due to growth of tissue. They will increase their size continually until they are surgically removed.

Pyometra -

This is usually found in the older unbred borzoi bitch, with the uterus holding a large amount of pus. Since the treatment differs with degree of infection, veterinary care should be given. Increases in drinking of water, urination and temperature are early symptoms.

Metritis -

Metritis is severe infection of the uterus, results more from whelping but can also occur due to an injury. Symptons are much like pyometra and should be seen by the veterinarian.

Trouble with the Prostate Gland -

This occurs in the older male borzoi and is quite common. It is an infection of the prostate gland and is due to the enlarged prostate gland lying against the rectum. Treatment for this condition must be directed by your veterinarian.

Bad Breath -

In the older borzoi bad breath can stem from an abscessed tooth or internal infection or, in some cases, intestinal or urinary trouble. Look to the source of the odor as quickly as possible, as in this case catching the problem at the beginning will lengthen the life of your borzoi.

Euthanasia - (Mercy putting to sleep)

Life's gradual changes finally arrive at the point when the miraculous machinery that sparks the life of your borzoi will just wear out. That spark of life was fed by your companionship and understanding and until the spark is dimmed by age his only desire is to please you. The times comes all too soon when he will need to return to his own. We are granted the pleasure of all too few years with our borzoi, and we should grant them their last sleep with dignity. The when and why and how of euthanasia must be met with the same dignity. The trusted veterinarian that has attended your borzoi during his lifetime with you and has made him comfortable during the infirmities of age, will be the one to be trusted with his last comforting sleep. Try to be with your borzoi, if this becomes necessary.

The Veteran Borzoi

By Genevieve Pitcock

It is the belief of most of us that much concerning the length of life, general health and conformation of any animal is greatly influenced by care in the early years. From the very beginning we have seen how much goes into the proper preparation of a bitch for breeding and whelp. Once these tasks are accomplished the weaning and feeding are also big factors in longevity. If any breeders are tempted to economize here by cutting back on the necessary number of feedings per day, then they must surely be in the wrong area of operation or should choose a different place for the exercise of thrift. Throughout the life of a borzoi daily care and the subsequent examinations will add possibly many years to his life. Daily grooming will often prevent many problems from occurring. For instance, you have the opportunity to discover the general skin condition should any irritation be starting, and you may take any necessary action. The coat condition is apparent should shedding be starting or foreign objects be entangled. Sometimes benign tumors caught in their beginning stages can be referred to a veterinarian so that no complications ensue. Exact knowledge of the timing of any state of the borzoi is very important. The exact time of the beginning of a heat season, the knowledge of exactly when (sometimes we never discover how) an injury occurs, even the sensing of the general morale of your borzoi may be an important prelude to a change in his general condition. This kind of daily grooming keeps you close to your borzoi not only in regard to his physical condition, but you will come to know him better each day.

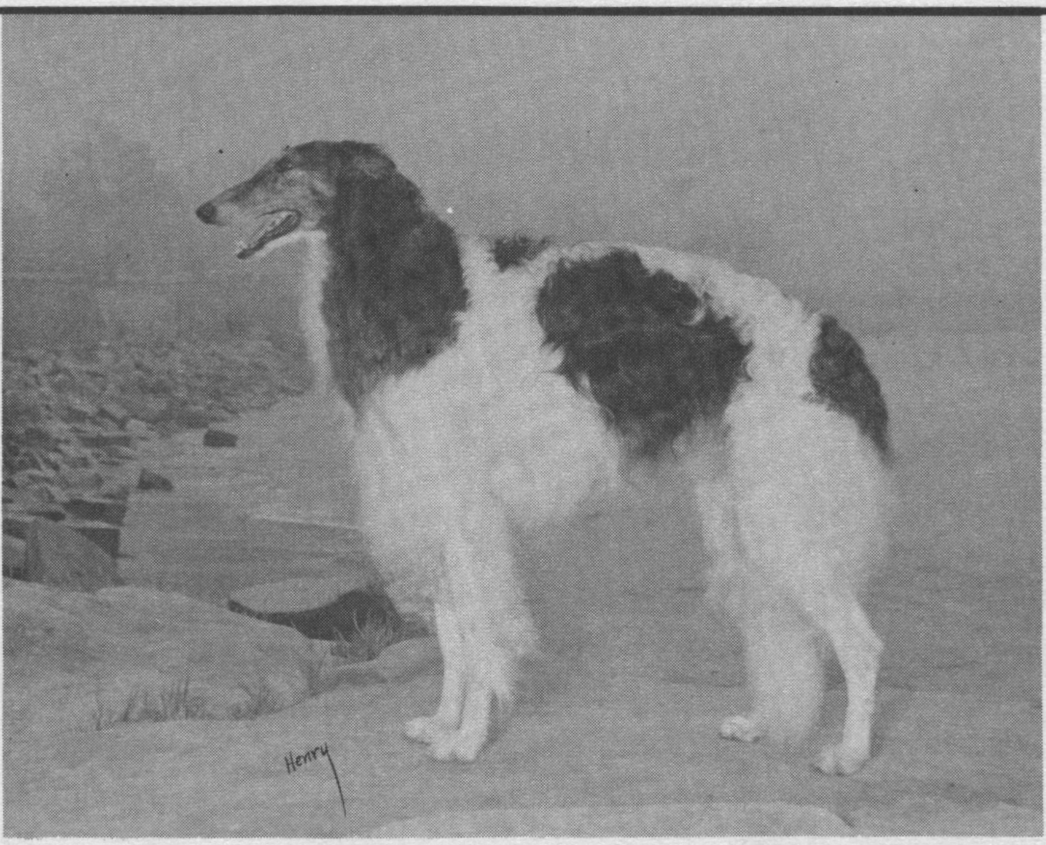
Going hand in hand with grooming is veterinary care. You will find that a lifelong program of shots will keep your borzoi with you longer. From puppy shots directly to live virus according to your veterinarian's recommendations with recurring boosters, etc. will necessitate more vigilance than you might think. It may help to maintain a ''health calendar'' for each dog you have. By recording by date birth statistics, trips to the veterinarian, seasons for bitches, breedings, whelps, etc. for each of your borzoi, you may be able to present a better health pattern than otherwise.

Your type of kenneling may also have much to do with the longevity of your dogs. They can adjust to many things easily such as outdoor weather, different kinds of footing, e.g. grass, pea gravel, etc. There are other things to which they cannot adjust, e.g. constant dampness, drafts, filth, etc.

Even your own pleasant living and enjoyment of life, if such you possess, lends much to the contentment, and in turn longevity, of the borzoi. A lack of stress and strain in his environment, especially in things directly relating to your borzoi, will contribute its share to his long life. By this statement is not meant obedience training, chasing, coursing, showing, etc. In fact we have all seen that the stress and strain here is shown largely by the ''people''. Most borzoi enjoy these kinds of activities, sometimes so much that their resulting antics only contribute to the dismay of their owners.

Those of us who place much faith in the care of our dogs not only for good health, but for longevity usually keep a calendar as mentioned above. Dates of shows may also be useful. The show record will tell you: how many shows you covered, how many miles you have expected your dog to travel in any given period, whether your borzoi was present at a show after which some dog losses occurred, etc. In all cases where you have information indicating a possible health hazard, we hope you follow the course of greatest precaution and safeguard for your dog's health.

It has always been a mystery to me how anyone who has enjoyed the company of a borzoi from puppyhood or an early age, could "farm out" or "put to sleep" such a friend just because showing and breeding prime are passed. The older your borzoi becomes, the greater the difficulty in parting with him. Each day he stays with you becomes precious. He lives even more quietly than is the habit of these quiet dogs, almost as if to prolong life with you.



CH. VRONSKY OF VOLGA

Owner-breeder:
Bruna Henry

Two times Best In Show. Winner of five Specialties.

Sire - Sunbarr's Zaratove	Zandor of Malora III	Marbob's Romulus of Malora Bq9
		Lila De Orona
	Gay Toinette of Malora	Dark Hazard of Malora
		Haljean's Mystery
Dam - Ch. Cergewna of Slonowaja	Int. Ch. Batruk v.d. Hatz	Ivo Rasmus
		Askania v.d. Hatz
	Int. Ch. Matascha des Essertons	Int. Ch. Polongai Porchai Frasnoje Selo
		Int. Ch. Fleurotea Von Bergland

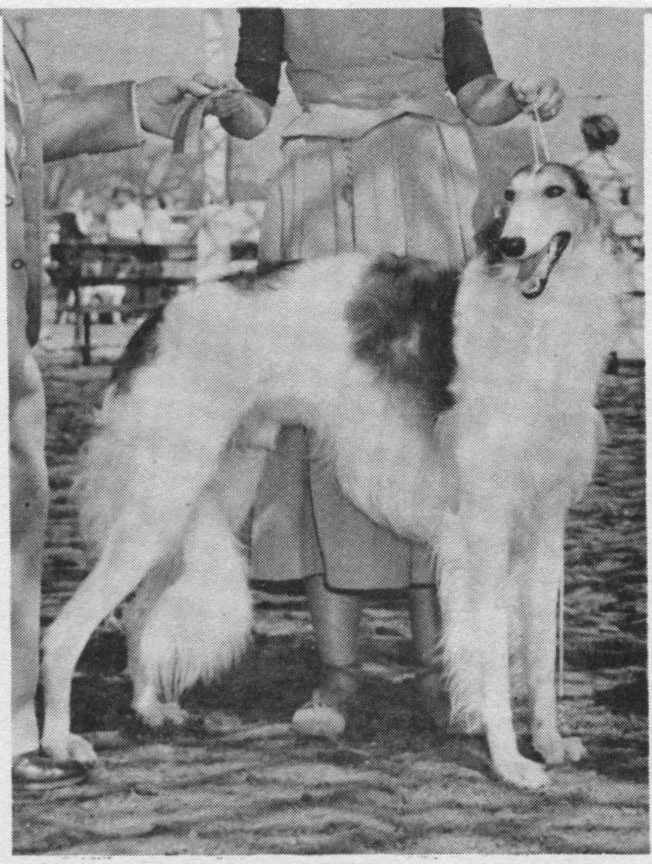
CH. UDA ADAMS

Ch. Uda Adams
Bred by:
Annie Adams

Owned by:
Mrs. G. Clifton Potter

The bloodlines of these two Borzoi are in many of the borzoi of the present time. Ch. Uda Adams produced twelve champions.

Lumurr Adams	Ch. Tyddo of Romanoff	Ch. Ajax of Romanoff
		Juna of Romanoff
	Adana of Romanoff	Ch. Vigow of Romanoff
		Czarina Anna Semenovna
Irina Adams	Int. Ch. Vigow OVF of Romanoff	Ch. Tyddo of Romanoff
		Adana of Romanoff
	Borina of Hensey Hobby Farm	Ch. Adams Bolshoi
		Yura of Romanoff



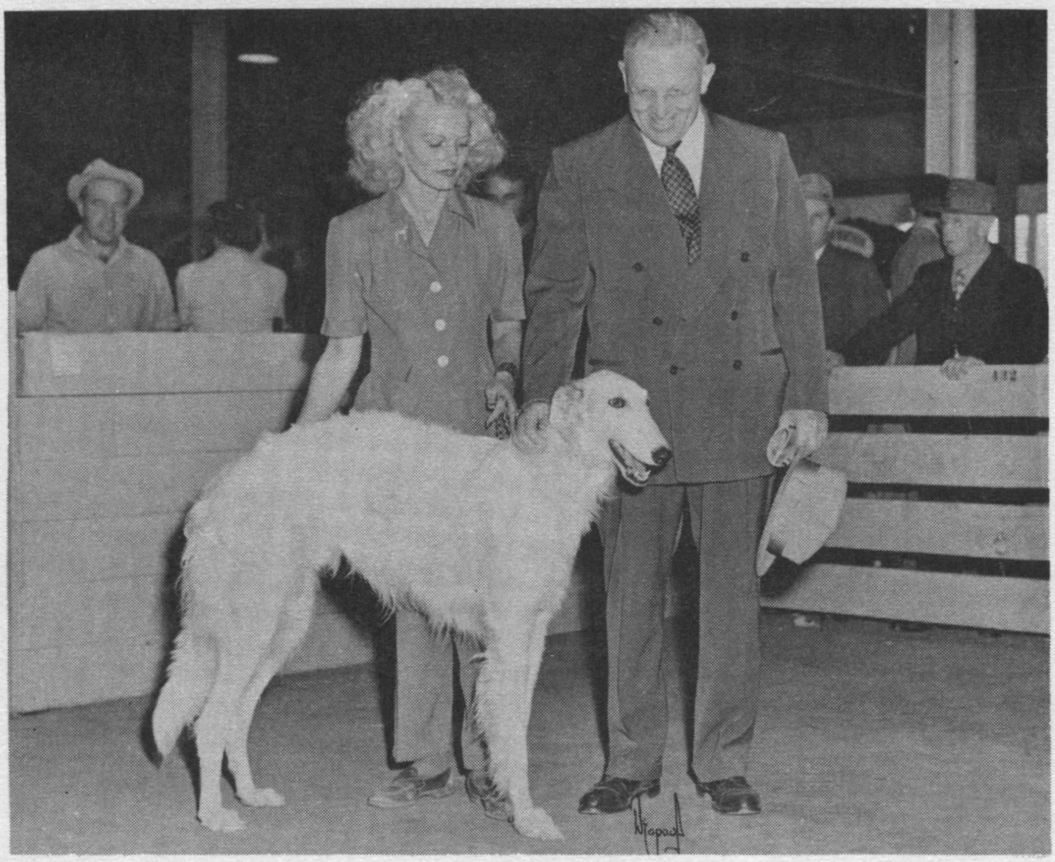
CH. MIDTFYN'S BOJA

Judge:
Christian Knudsen

Owned by:
Harald and Jeanne Sundt

Shown going Best of Breed and Best Opposite Sex at San Jose in 1949.

Finish Pjotr	Finis Nicolaus	Int. Ch. Wladislaw Monasterium
		Lavas Micha of Wladislaw Monasterium
	Lavas Micha of Wladislaw Monasterium	Int. Ch. Wladislaw Monasterium
		Lava of Addlestone (English)
Hollywood's Lola	Helmarhois Wladimir	Int. Ch. Wladislaw Monasterium
		Hrabrava of Addlestone
	Tjaka Romanow	Rahjan
		Ch. Tjaika Tacharewna



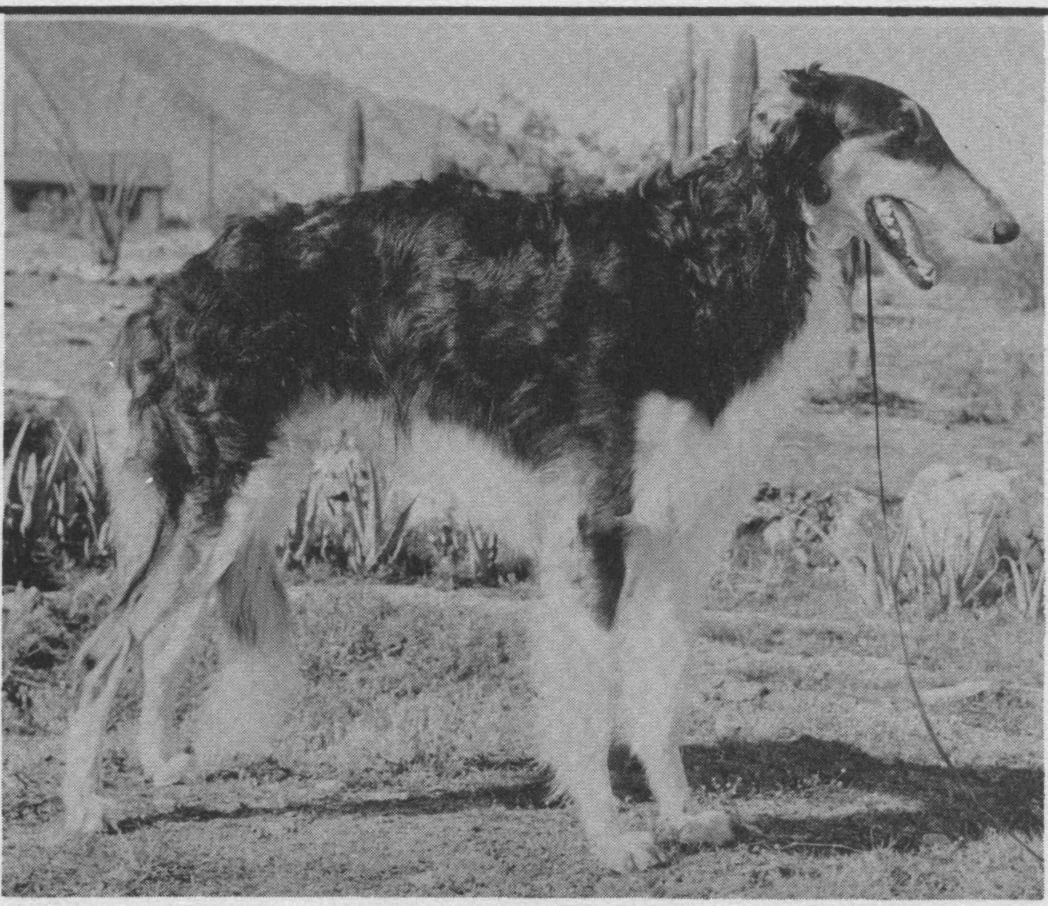
CH. RUSLAN

Bred by:
Hecklebirnie Kennels

Owned by:
Marie L. and Robert E. Whitney

Shown going Best of Breed at Sacramento in 1950, with handler, Marie Whitney and Chief Justice Earl Warren, who was then Governor of California.

Sire - Tarki of Gatchina	Shandow of Valley Farms	Ch. Nssboi of Valley Farm
		Valdemir O'Valdimir
	Dixie Princess	Ch. Count Dracula
		Ch. Empress Zandra
Dam - Nadja of Twin Poplars	Pal of Mogeda	Ch. Dyke Kassoss of Mogeda
		Zona III
	Czarina Alexandria	Bridgids Boris
		Bridgids Czarina Alexandria



WINJONES LEBID

Bred by:
Mrs. Winifred E. Chadwick,
Surrey, England

Owned by:
Edith Edinger

Shown by:
Marie Whitney

The first self-black Borzoi to finish his championship on the West Coast. Imported from England, 1951.

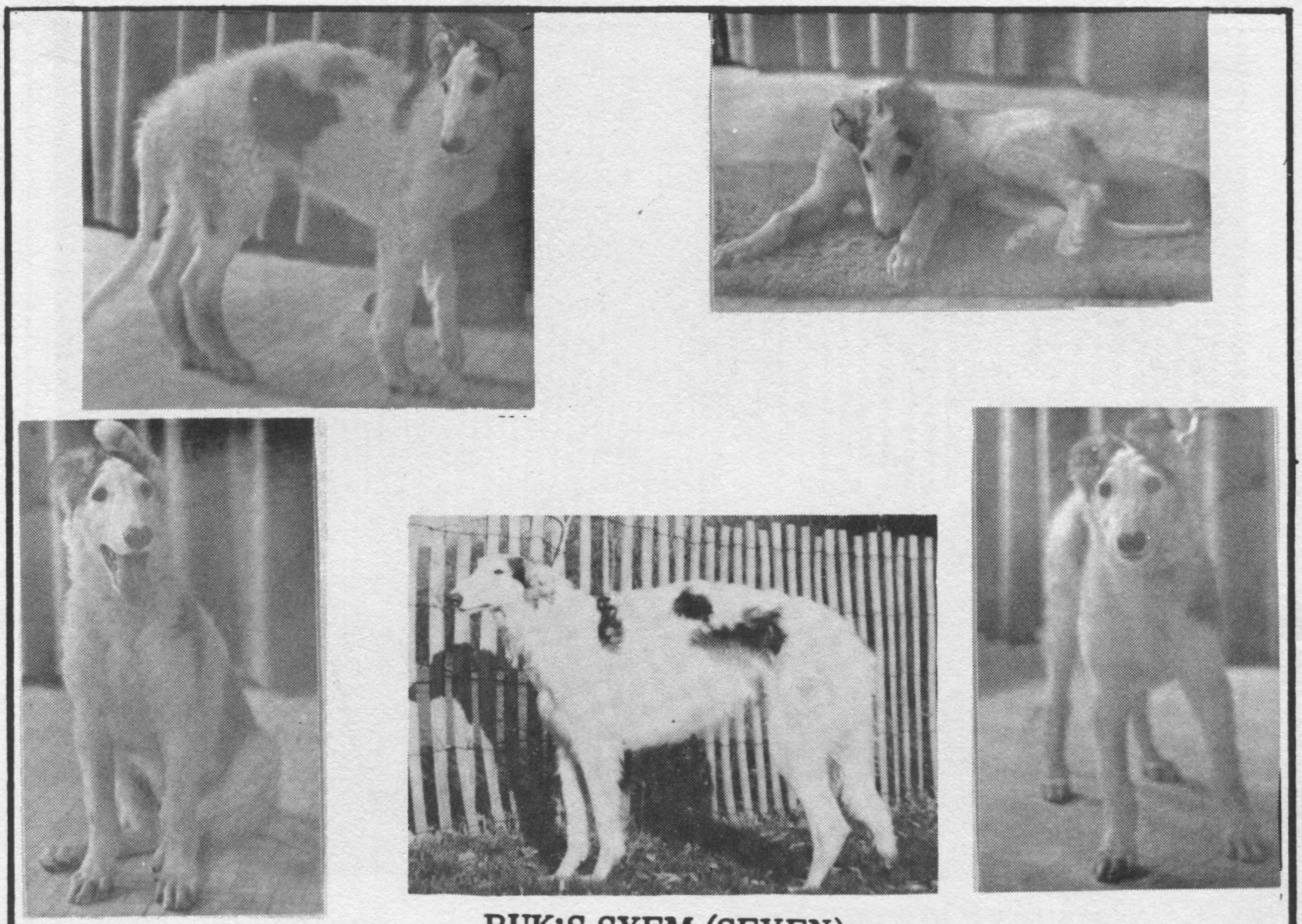
Sire - Ch. Winjones Ermolai	Ch. Winjones Ataman	Kubans Almaz
		Astrakan of Barnaigh
	Winjones Jiffy of Nenefen	Kretchet of Kubans
		Orita of Mareth
Dam - Winjones Bistri	Gorki of Mantavani	Mythe Griska
		Marika of Mantavani
	Marya of Northfield	Barthill Yousoupoff
		Duska

CH. SIR REGINALD v. WHITNEY OF MARBOB

Owned and bred by:	Handled by:
Robert E. and Marie L. Whitney	Charlotte Wheeler

Shown going Best of Breed at eight years of age at the Sunmaid Kennel Club.

Sire - Ch. Winjones Lebid (Imp-England)	Ch. Winjones Ermolai	Ch. Winjones Ataman
		Winjones Jiffy of Nenefen
	Winjones Bistri	Gorki of Mantavani
		Marya of Northfield
Dam - Rozita of Malora	Bedford Midas (Imp-Canada)	Ch. Kado Nikita O'Dolina
		Rubinoff Babe
	Lada Veranoff	Morris Duke Boris
		Morris Princess Vedna

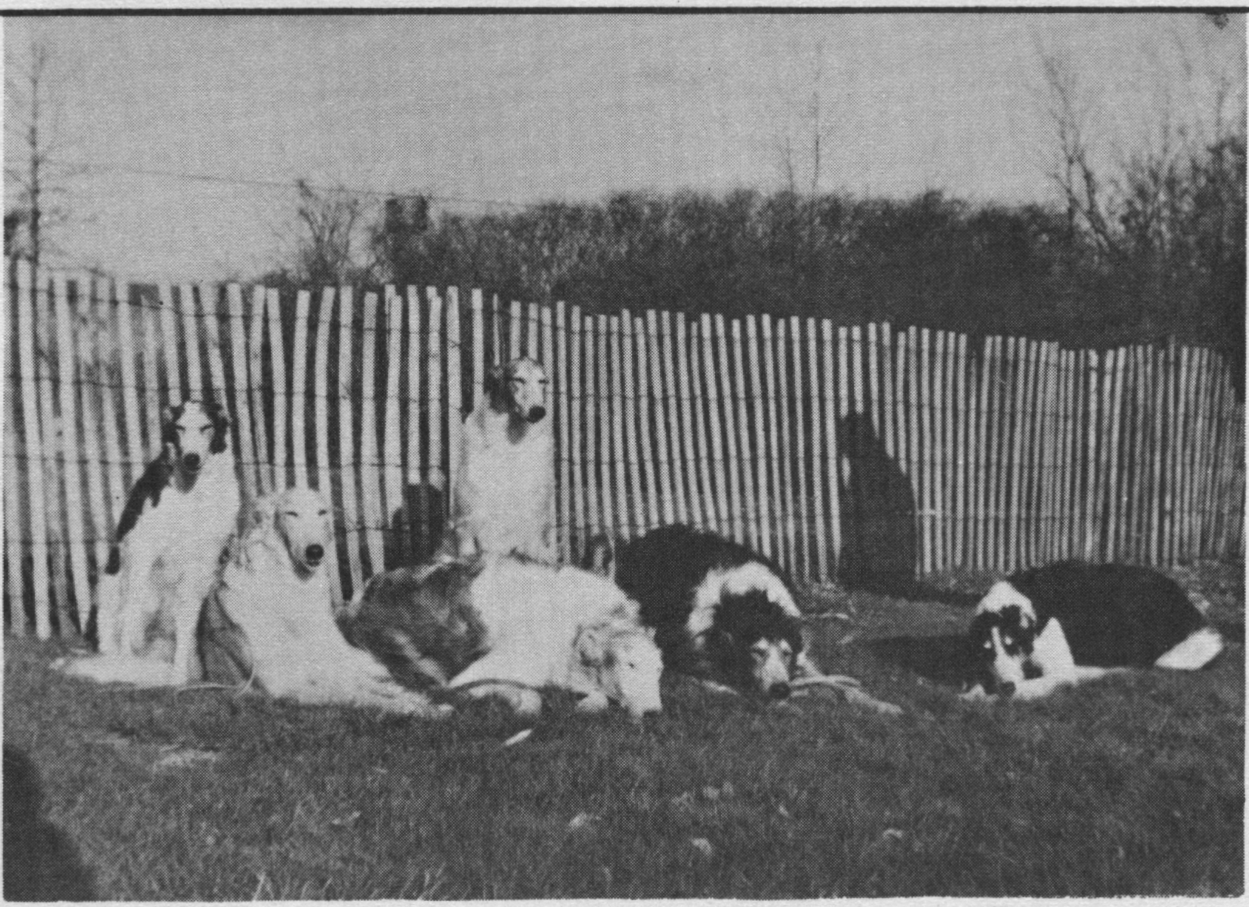


BUK'S SYEM (SEVEN)

Owned and bred by:
Mrs. Irene Bukwaz

This puppy was nine weeks old at the time the puppy pictures were taken.

Sire - Ch. Buk's Ben Nilance C.D.	Ch. Sunbarr's Bengal Lancer, CDX	Haljean's Tarquin of Malora
		Zanosa of Whiskey Run
	Mikhailovna of Mich-Burg CDX	Michael of Whiskey Run
		Negra of Twin Elms
Dam - Ch. Buk's Roxanne	Ch. Buk's Torance Nalkim C.D.	Ch. Sunbarr's Bengal Lancer CDX
		Mikhailovna of Mich-Burg CDX
	Yehudi	Ch. Jaguar Jehan of Malora
		Jerel's Amber Dawn



Littermates:
Ch. Buk's Susan O'Grady, CD, Ch. Ben Nilance, CD, Ch. Torance Nalkin, CD

Left to right - Ch. Buck's Shadow, CDX; Ch. Buk's Susan O'Grady, CD; Ch. Buk's Ben Nilance, CD; Mikhai Lovna of Mich-burg, CDX; Ch. Buk's Torance Nalhim. CD: and Buk's Renata, CD.

Sire: Ch. Sunbarr's Bengal Lancer, CDX	* Haljean's Tarquin of Malora	Int. Ch. Amurat v Merdody
		Haljean's Moonlight of Malora
	* Zanoza of Whiskey Run Hill	Ch. Winjones Janda
		Ninotchka of Whiskey Run, CD
Dam: Mikhailovna of Mich-Burg, CDX	Michael of Whiskey Run	White Horse of Whiskey Run
		Amber Elegance of Whiskey Run
	Negra of Twin Elms	York of Twin Elms
		Nadja of Twin Elms CD

Littermates

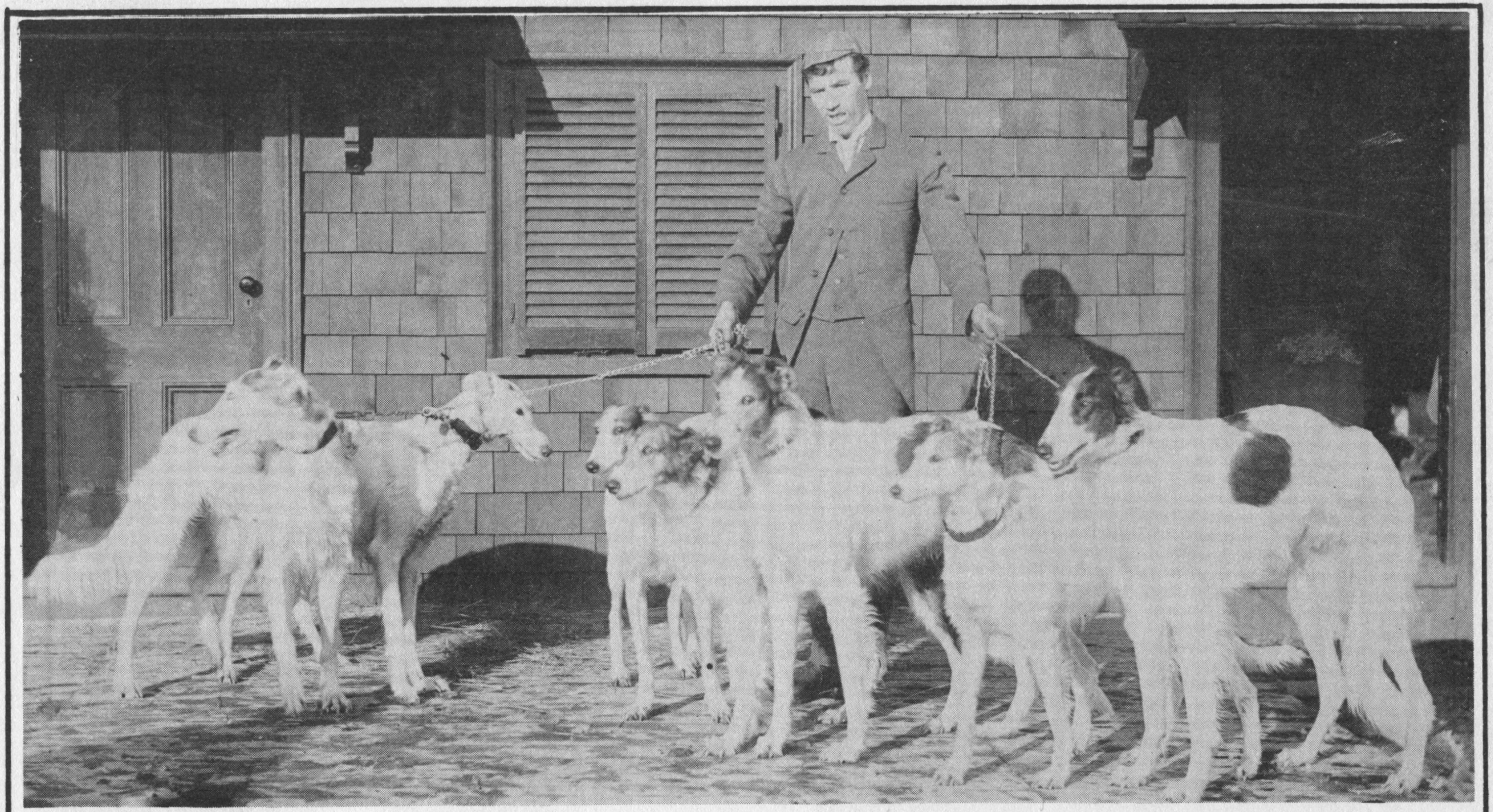
Ch. Buk's Shadow, CDX and Buk's Renata CD

Repeat breeding or litter bro?

Sire: Ch. Buk's Torance Nalkim, CD	Ch. Sunbarr's Bengal Lancer, CDX	Haljean's Tarquin of Malora
		Zanoza of Whiskey Run
	Mikhailovna of Mich-Burg. CDX	Michael of Whiskey Run
		Negra of Twin Elms
Dam: Yehudi	Ch. Jaguar Jehan + of Malora	Barinoff Ambassador
		Lucky Lady of Barnaigh
	Jerel's Amber Dawn	Michael of Whiseky Run
		Negra of Twin Elms

MIKHAILOVNA OF MICH-BURG. CDX

Sire: Michael of Whiskey Run	White Horse of Whiskey Run	Mr. Guy of Sleeping Bear
		Ziada of Whiskey Run, CD
	Amber Elegance of Whiskey Run	Ch. Winjones Janda
		Ninotchka of Whiskey Run, CD
Dam: Negra of Twin Elms	York of Twin Elms	Batyi
		Ataska of Mettler Hobby Farm
	Nadja of Twin Elms, CD	Wil-Dun's Grand Duke Alexander
		Liesa of Ashtonia



A GROUP OF BORZOI IMPORTED DIRECTLY FROM RUSSIA BY MR. CHARLES STEDMAN HANKS ABOUT 1891.

Mr. Hanks was the father of Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks and owned the Seacroft Kennels at Manchester, Massachusetts.

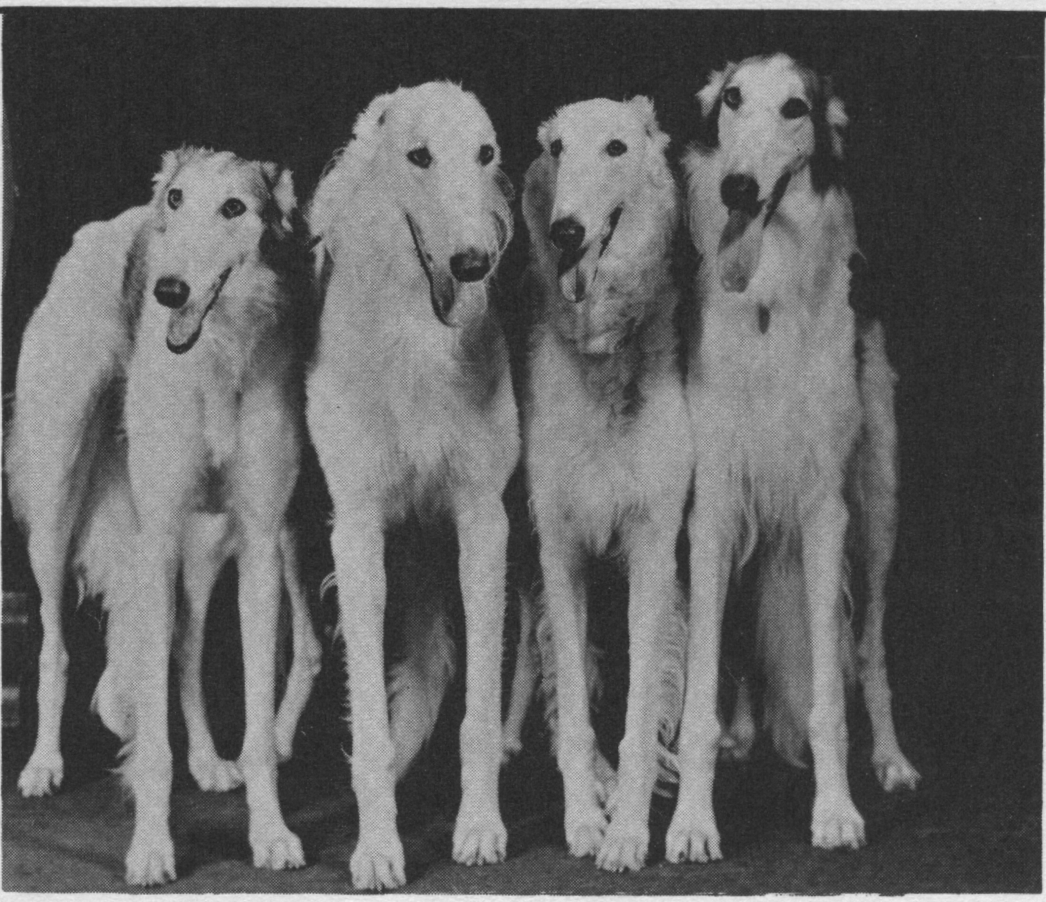
CH. ATAMAN OF ALPINE

Owner-breeder:
Mrs. G. Clifton (Bobbye) Potter

Handled by:
Roslyn Durham

Ataman sired twelve champions, although he died at six years of age. Shown here finishing his championship.

Sire - Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imported from Denmark)	Finis Pjotr	Finis Nicolaus
		Lavas Micha of Wladislaw Monasterium
	Hollywood's Lola	Helmarhois Wladimir
		Tjaka Romanow
Dam - Ch. Marvola Adams	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale	Ch. Bolshoi of Romanoff
		Orel of Romanoff
	Ver-Sam's Patrusha	Bolkov
		Krasny Volga

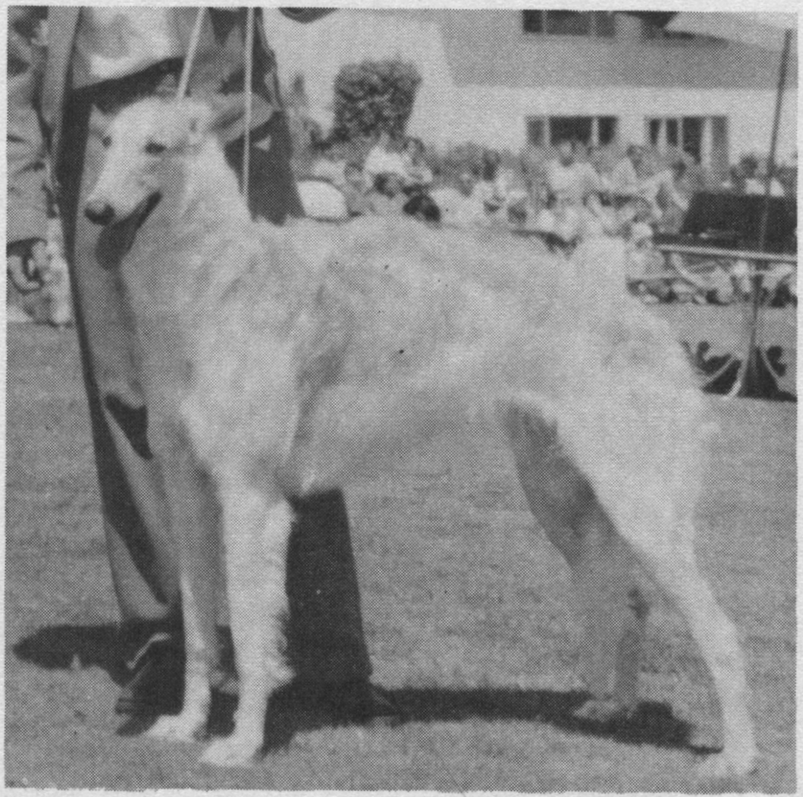


CDB Borzoi Bred by:
Randi L’Ete,
Tzar by I. Deyne Fox

Owned by:
Randi L’Ete

Corps de Ballet Mia; Tzar Boiyi of D’Lisitsa; Corps de Ballet Bouree; and Ch. Corps de Ballet Maestro

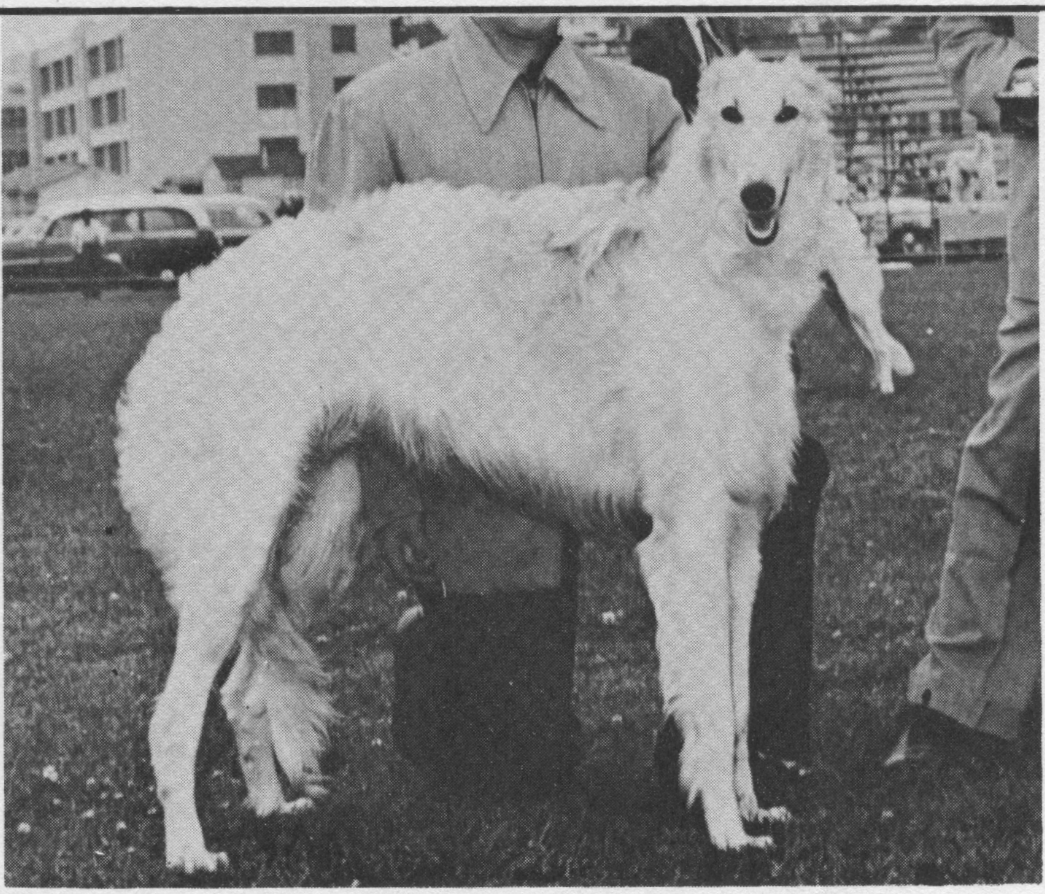
Sire - Tzar Boiyi of D’Lisitsa	Starick of D’Lisitsa	Ch. Yvonne of Mogedo
		Princess LaDeyne of D’Lisitsa
	Zinaidi of D’Lisitsa	Ch. Yvonne of Mogedo
		Princess LaDeyne of D’Lisitsa
Dam - Ch.Corps de Ballet Maestro	Tzar Boiyi of D’Lisitsa	Starick of D’Lisitsa
		Zinaidi of D’Lisitsa
	Corps de Ballet Sissone	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Nebeca Petrovna of Alpine



CH. CORPS DE BALLET FOUETTE

Owned and bred by:
Randi L'Ete

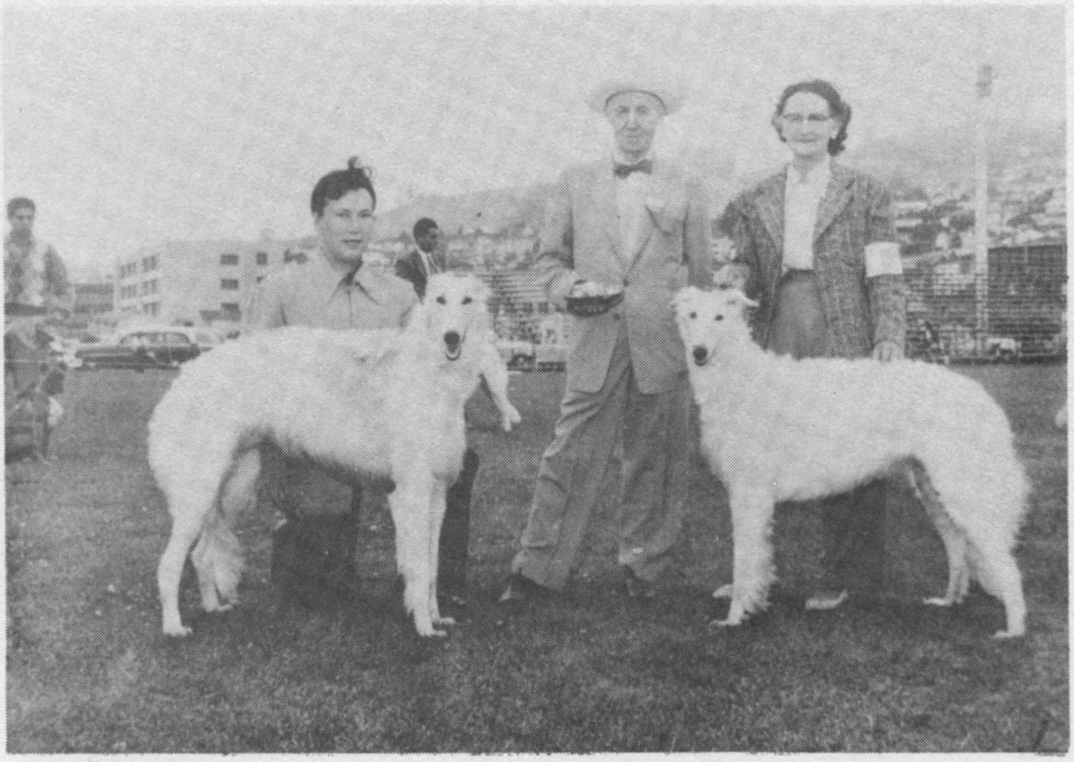
Sire: Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imp-Denmark)	Finis Pjotr
		Hollywood's Lola
	Ch. Marvola Adams	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
		Ver-Sam's Patrusha
Dam: Nebeca Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams



CH.CORPS DE BALLET FOKINE

Owned and bred by:
Randi L'Ete

Sire: Tzar Boivi of D'Lisitsa	Starick of D'Lisitsa	Ch. Yvonne of Mogedo
		Princess LaDeyne of D'Lisitsa
	Zinaidi of D'Lisitsa	Ch. Yvonne of Mogedo
		Princess LaDeyne of D'Lisitsa
Dam: Nebeca Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imp-Denmark)
		Ch. Marvoia Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams



CH. CORPS DE BALLET FOKINE AND HIS DAM, NEBECA PETROVNA OF ALPINE.

Fokine bred by:
Randi L'Ete
Nebeca bred by:
Mrs. G. Clifton Potter

Owned by:
Randi L'Ete

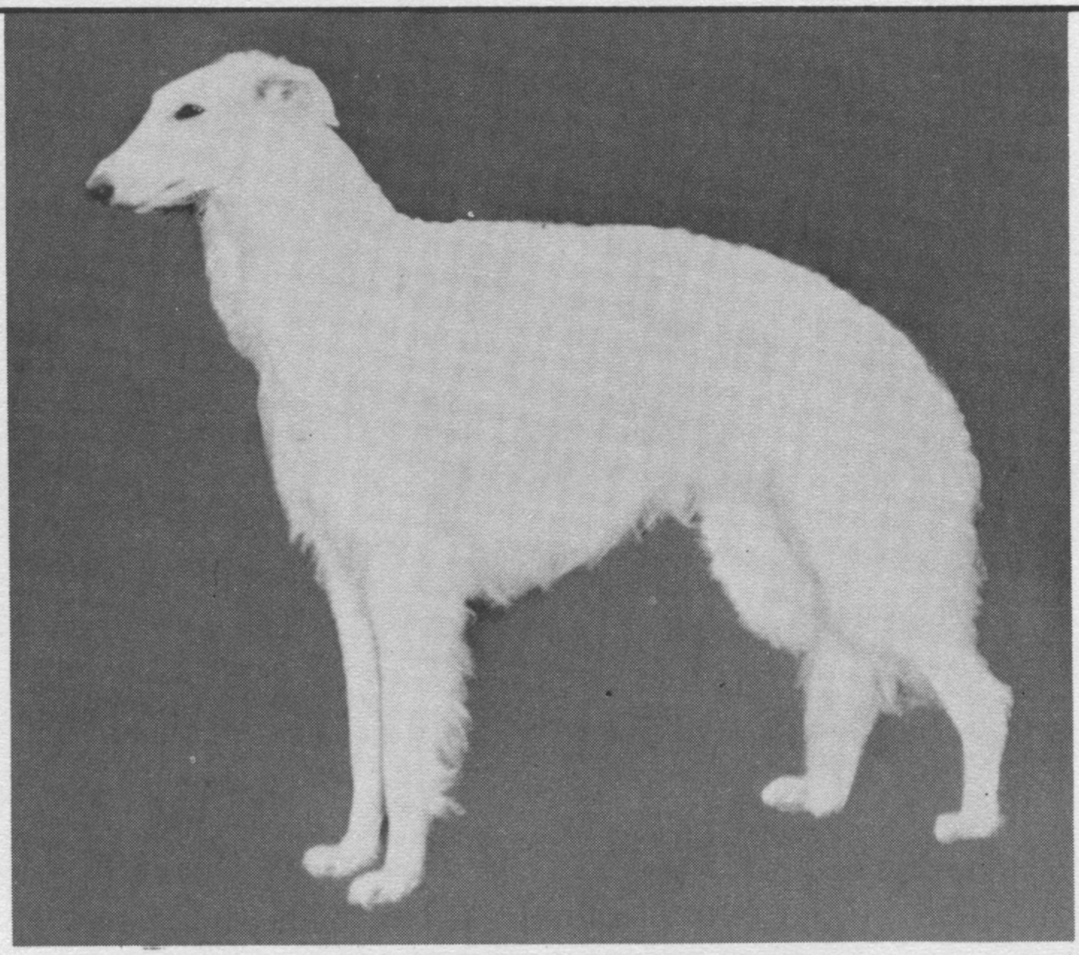
Ch. Corps de Ballet Fokine	Tzar Boiyi of D'Lisitsa	Starick of D'Lisitsa
		Zinaidi of D'Lisitsa
	Nebeca Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Ch. Uda Adams

Nebeca Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imp-Denmark)
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams

CH. CORPS DE BALLET MAESTRO
AND CORPS DE BALLET SISSONE.

Owned and bred by:
Randi L'Ete

Corps de Ballet Maestro	Tzar Boiyi of D'Lisitsa	Starick of D'Lisitsa
		Zinaidi of D'Lisitsa
	Corps de Ballet Sissone	Ch.Ataman of Alpine
		Nebeca Petrovna of Alpine
Corps de Ballet Sissone	Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Nebeca Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Ch. Uda Adams

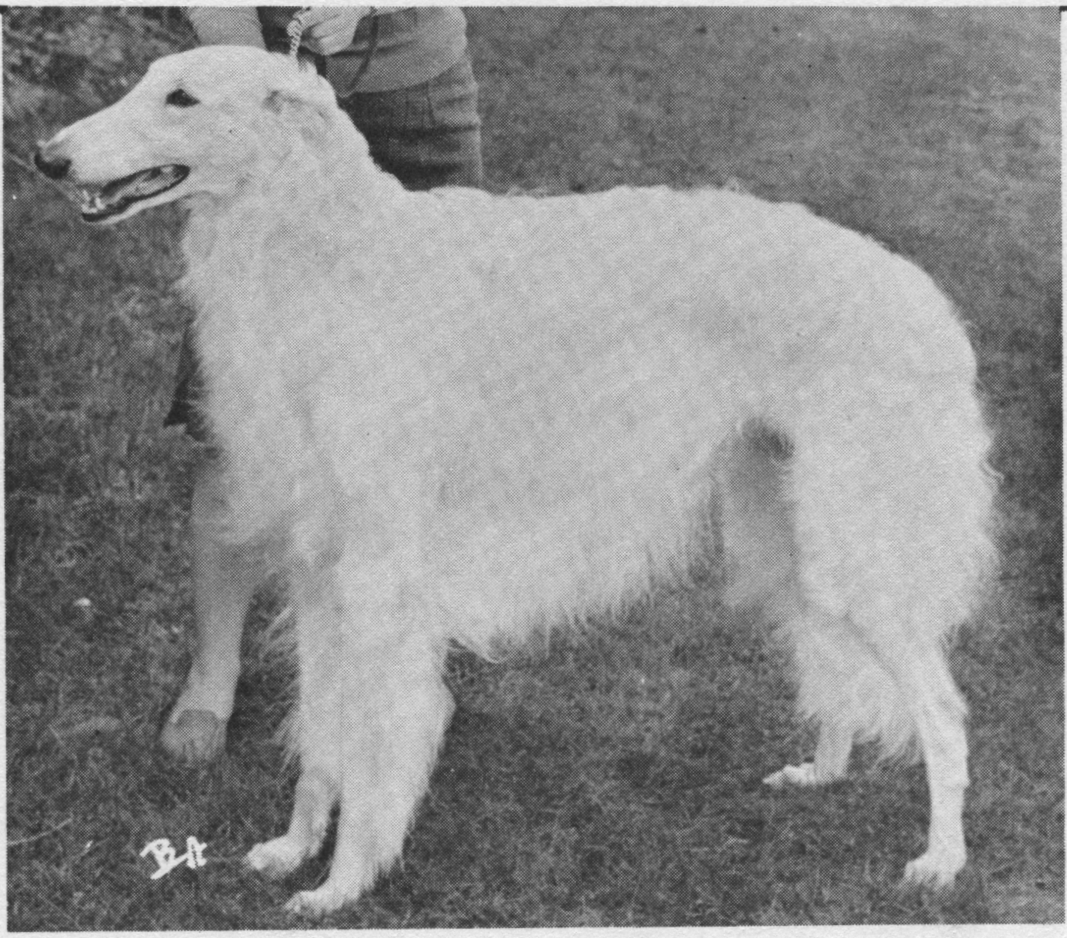


CH. RANCHITOS SILVERSHEEN

Bred by:
Gene Russell

Owner-handler:
Audrey E. Dodson

Sire: Ch. Kasoss of Twin Elms	Ch. Barin Borisky	Count Boris Patri
		Artemis the Huntress Del Vas
	Ziada of Twin Elms	Ch. Czaru of Twin Elms
		Sunbarr's Yasna of Twin Elms
Dam: Russell's Naughty Princess	Kim Zu Esgrus	Ch. Walzoff Perchinoff
		Corps de Ballet Etude
	Princess Maria Zu Esgrus	Ch. Walzoff Perchinoff
		Corps de Ballet Etude



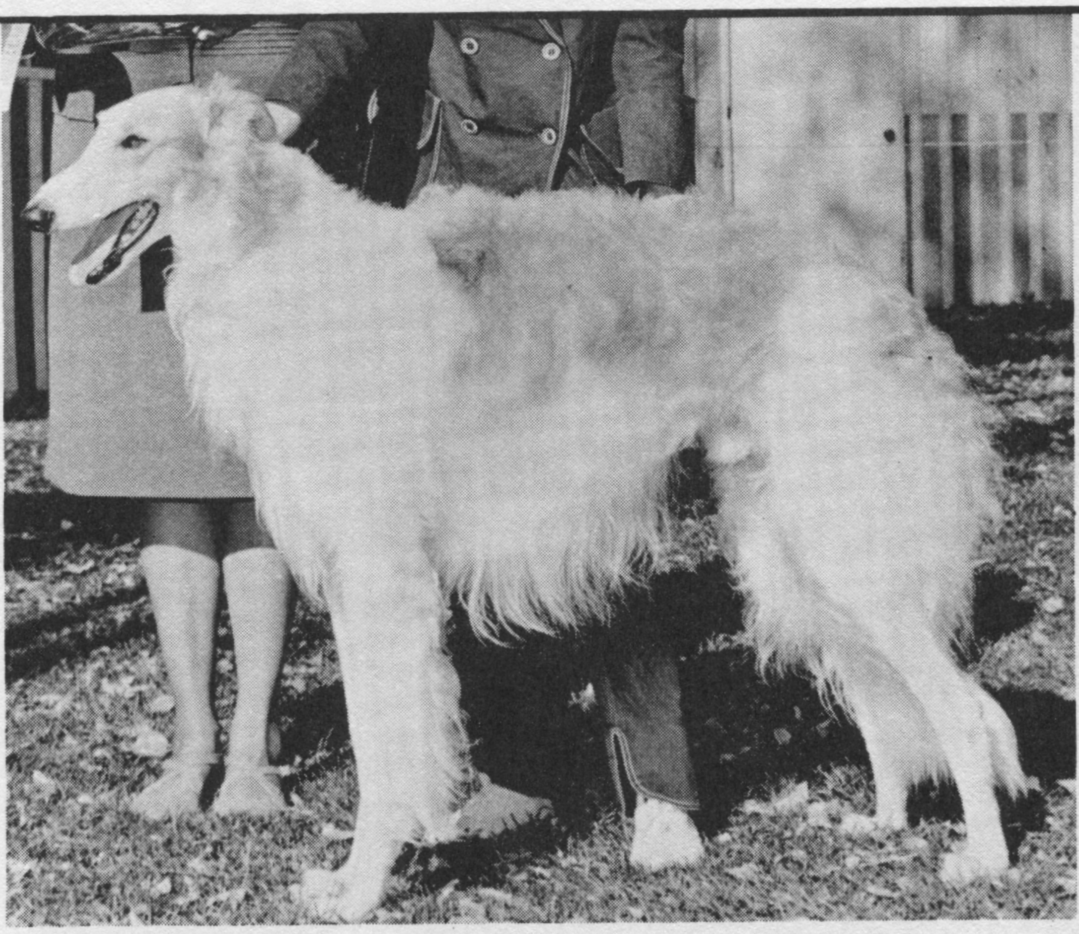
CH. TALIX OF TWIN ELMS

Breeders:
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Sohr

Owner:
Mrs. Jayne Stepnoski

Talix was winner of Borzoi Club of California Specialty, 1963. Also winner of Borzoi Club of Northern California Specialty, 1964.

Sire:	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasneje Selo	Int. Ch. Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo	Durak Deljanoff Krasnoje
			Moja Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskade Von Silberhoff	Gotz V. Silberhoff
			Ottis V. Silberhoff
Dam:	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
			Krasina of Hensey Hobby Farm
		Savona of Frontier	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
			Seiga of Hensey Hobby Farm



CH. APHRODITE'S EROS OF OLYMPUS

Owners-breeders:
Del and Diane Weaver

Handler:
Lois Nurmi

Shown going Best of Breed at Antelope Valley Kennel Club.

Sire: Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasnoje Selo	Int. Ch. Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskade Von Silberhoff
	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador
		Savona of Frontier
Dam: Ch. Aphrodite of Olympus	Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasnoje Selo
		Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier
	Ch. Sonoma of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, CD
		Ch. Milka of Rancho Gabriel

Aphrodite's Zane of Olympus

Handler: Lois Nurmi

Breeders:
Diane and Delbert W. Weaver

Owners:
Frank and Jeanne Fabry

Shown going Winner's Dog at Mensona Kennel Club

Sire: Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasnoje Selo	Int.Ch.Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskade Von Silberhoff
	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador
		Savona of Frontier
Dam: Ch. Aphrodite of Olympus	Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tovolzkoi Krasnoje Selo
		Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier
	Ch. Sonoma of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, CD
		Ch. Milka of Rancho Gabriel

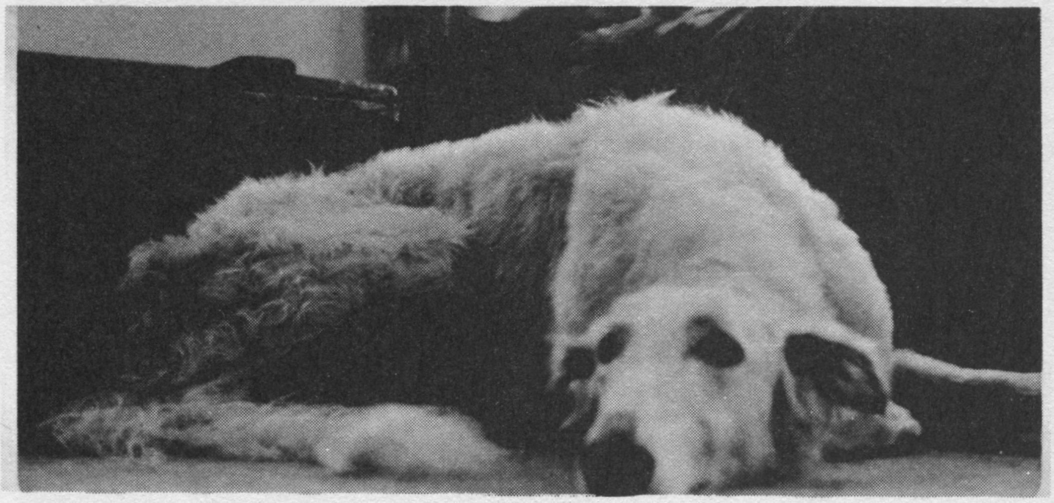
CH. ARTEMIS OF OLYMPUS

Owner-Breeder:
Mrs. Jayne Stepnoski

Handler:
Lois Nurmi

Shown going Best Opposite Sex, Del Monte Kennel Club.

Sire: Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tololzkoi Krasnoje Selo	Int. Ch. Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskade Von Silberhoff
	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador
		Savona of Frontier
Dam: Ch. Sonoma of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, C.D.	Ardagan of Alpine, C.D.
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Milka of Rancho Gabriel	Mex. & Am. Ch. Yermak's Rurick
		Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine

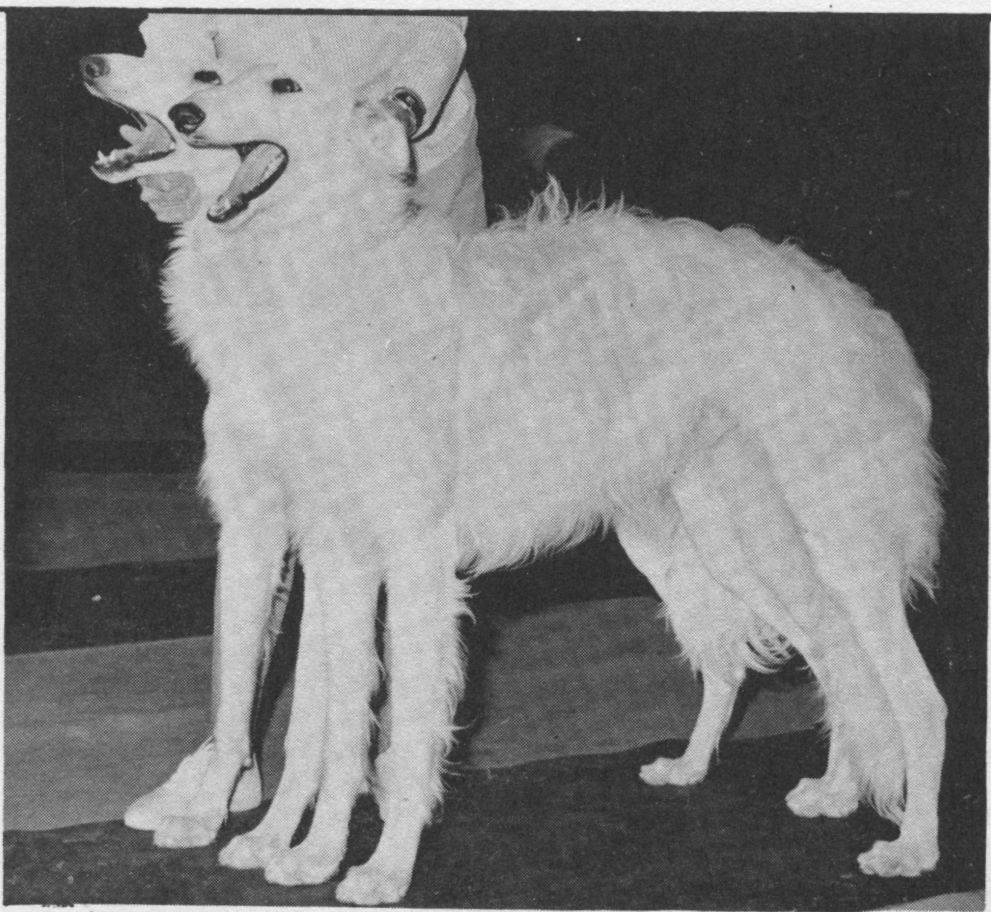


IRIS OF OLYMPUS

Breeder:
Jayne Stepnoski

Owner:
Mr. L.W. DeBord

Sire: Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasneje Selo	Int.Ch.Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskade Von Silberhoff
	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador
		Savona of Frontier
Dam: Ch.Artemis of Olympus	Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tololzkoi Krasnoje Selo
		Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier
	Ch. Sonoma of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, CD
		Ch. Milka of Rancho Gabriel



(Pegasus and Jupiter of Olympus, litter brothers)

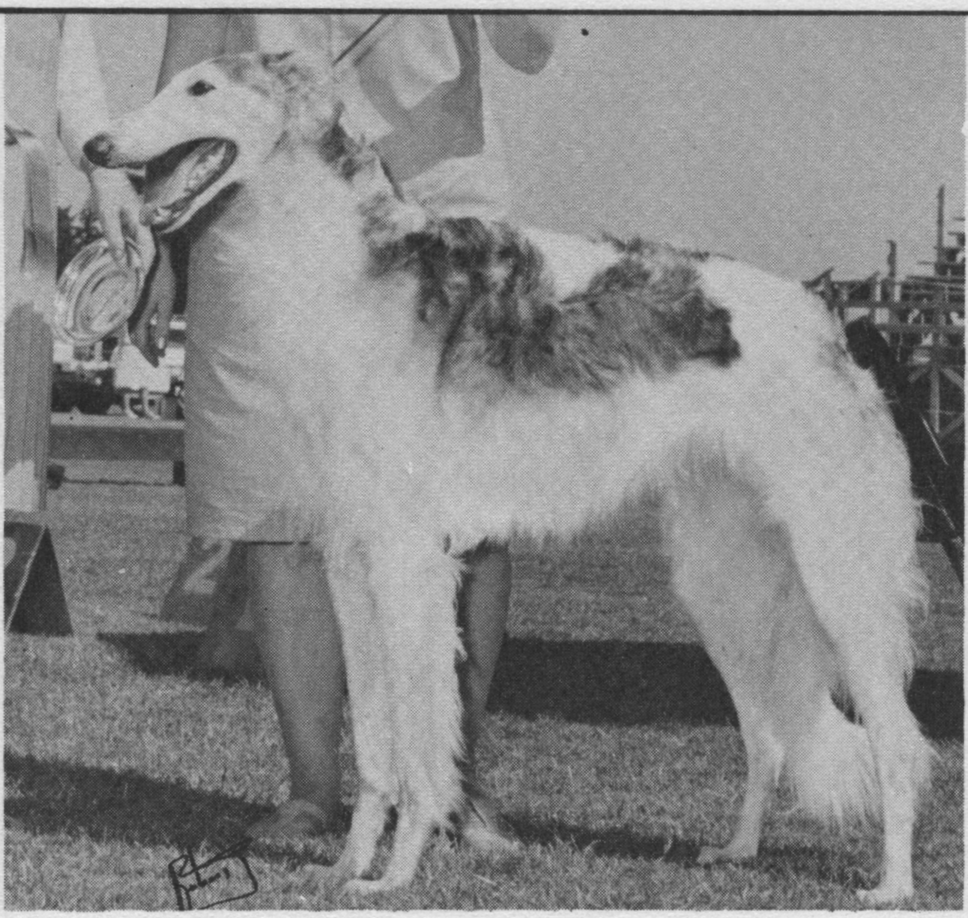
Owner-breeder:
Jayne Stepnoski

Handler:
Marilyn Dolk

Ch. Pegasus of Olympus finished on his tenth month birthday with four majors, 6 BB, undefeated in Open class all in two months time. Majors in Texas, N.M. and Arizona.

Shown here going Best Brace In Show, Albuquerque.

Sire: Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasneje Selo	Int.Ch. Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskade Von Silberhoff
	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador
		Savona of Frontier
Dam: Ch. Artemis of Olympus	Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tololzkoi Krasnoje Selo
		Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier
	Ch. Sonoma of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, CD
		Ch. Milka of Rancho Gabriel



CH. GWEJON ZAIKA OF MARVITA

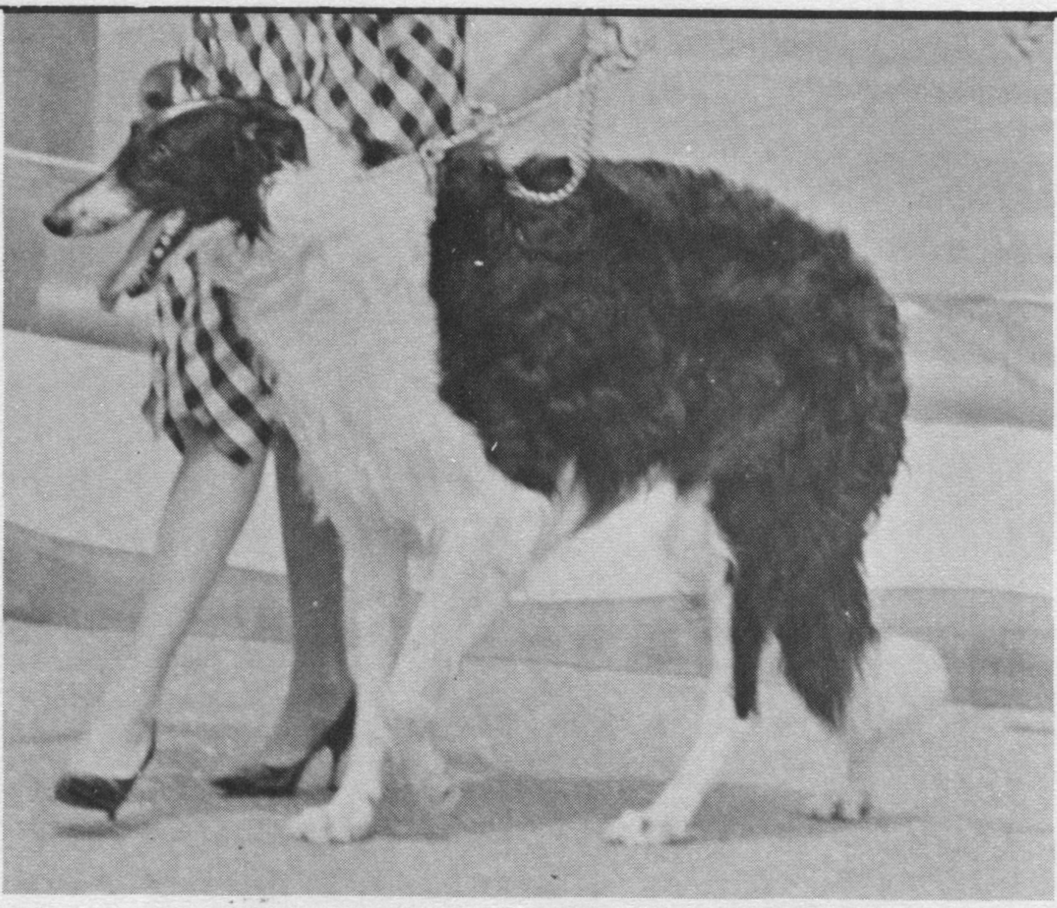
Judge Francis Holland

Bred by:
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Pinette

Owned by:
Anita and Marvin Davis

Shown going BOW at Bellingham, Washington

Sire: Ch. Tersai of Gwejon	Barasha HHF of Gwejon	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
		Seiga of Hensey Hobby Farm
	Am.& Can.Ch.Czarina HHF of Gwejon, CDX	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
		Seiga of Hensey Hobby Farm
Dam: Ch. Belka of Gwejon	Ch. Jaguar Jehan of Malora	Baronoff Ambassador (England)
		Lucky Lady of Barnaigh (Scot)
	Am.& Can. Ch.Czarina HHF of Gwejon	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
		Seiga of Hensey Hobby Farm

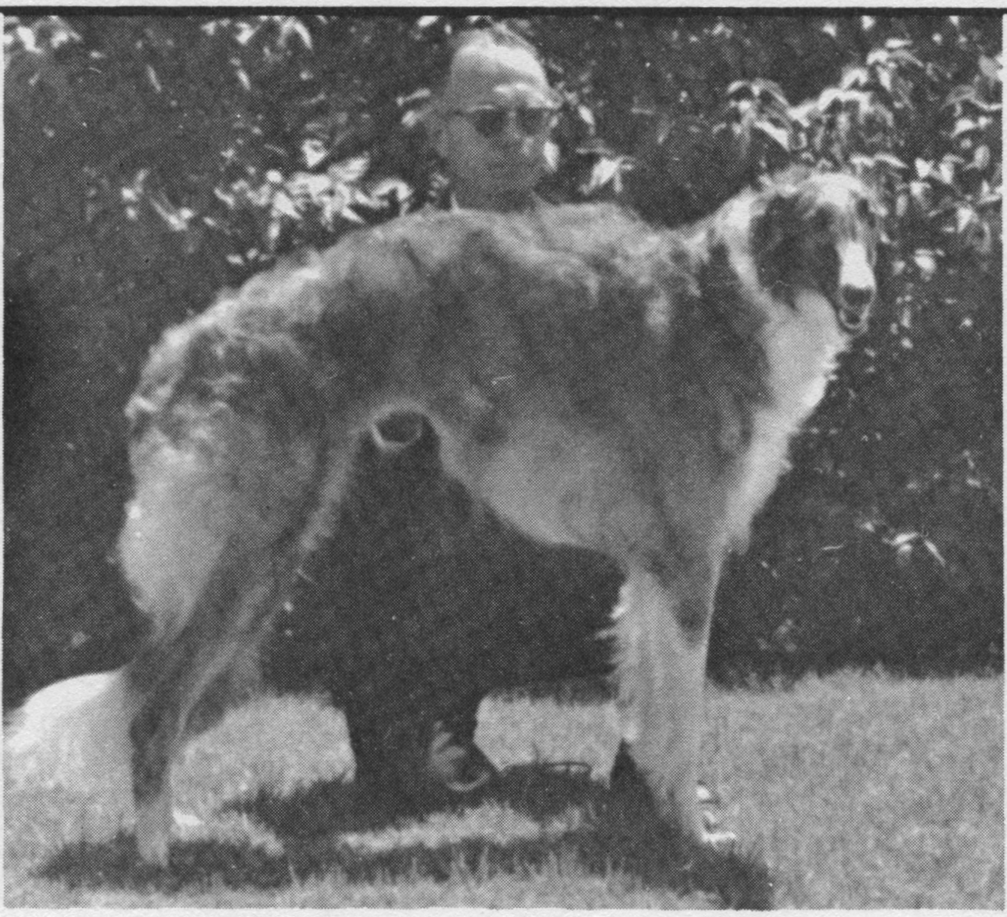


CH. BLACK CLOUD OF SHONDAR

Breeder:
Shondar Kennels (Dr. Redmond)

Owners:
Dr. Kenneth Redmond
and Mrs. Jane Moon

Sire: Dark Knight of Swan Lake	Whiskery of Sleeping Bear	Abernant (England)
		Ch. Natascha of Sleeping Bear
	Ch. Lady Malora of Marbob	Damon's Zandor of Marbob
		Anninka of Twin Elms
Dam: Black Arrow of Malora	Black Watch of Barnaigh	Ch. Reyas Romancer (England) ×
		Red Cloud of Barnaigh
	The Tiger Lily of Malora	Ch. Splendour of Malora ×
		Sarna of Twin Elms

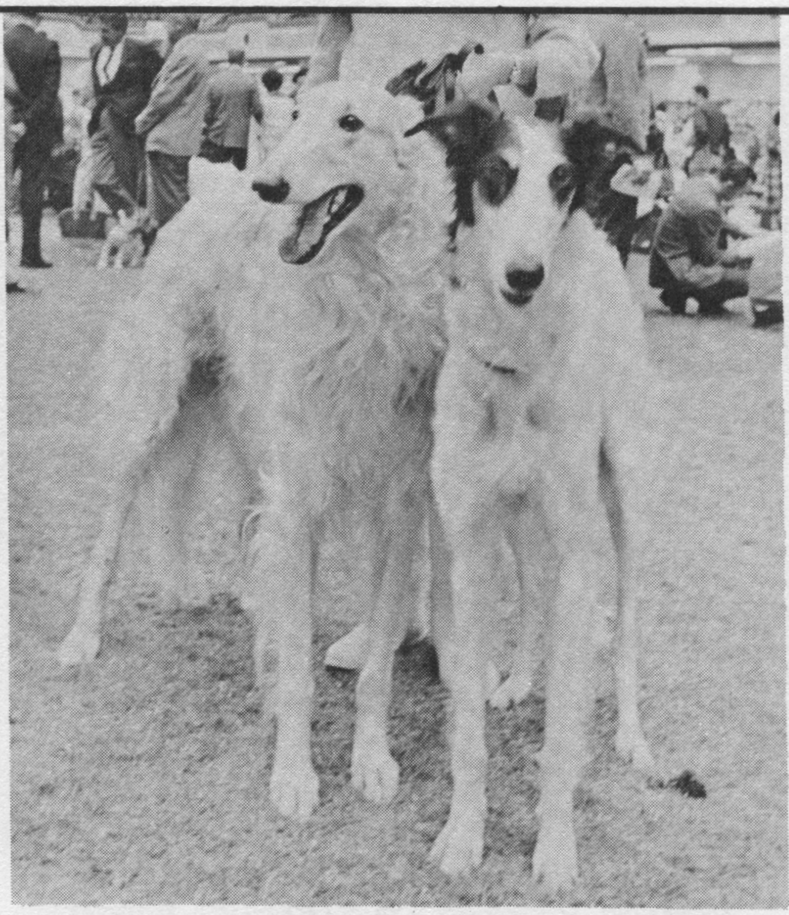


CH. SULTANA OF SHONDAR

Bred by:
Mrs. Jane Porter Moon

Owned by:
Dr. Kenneth Redmond
and W.W. Millspaugh

Sire: Ch.Black Cloud	Dark Knight of Swan Lake	Whiskery of Sleeping Bear
		Ch. Lady Malora of Marbob
	Black Arrow of Malora	Black Watch of Barnaigh
		The Tiger Lily of Malora
Dam: Shadow of the Moon	Hi-Cliff's Basil of Tac-Mar	Ch. Sundance of Malora
		Krasiva Mado of Tac-Mar
	Prekrasnie Franke of Tac-Mar	Ch. Sundance of Malora
		Krasiva Mado of Tac-Mar



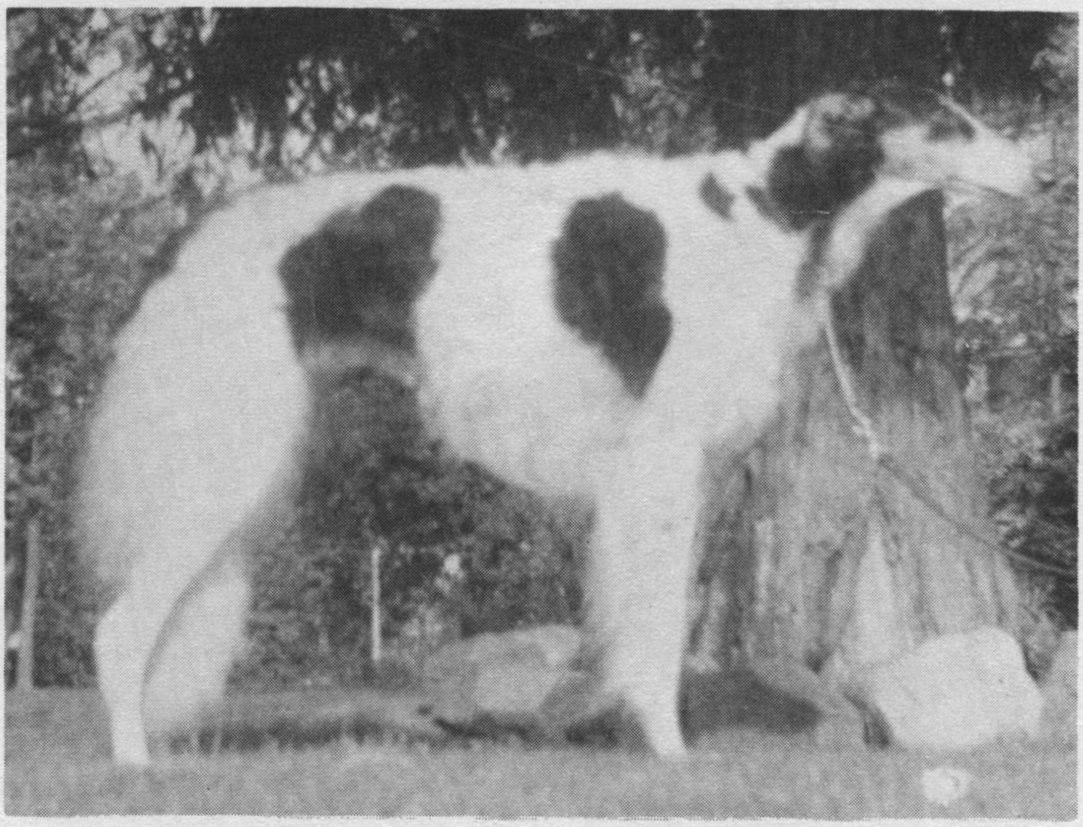
CH. VON INDRA‘S ALPINE ILYA AND JOYEUX NOEL OF ELBERON

Breeder:
(Ilya) Charlotte Wheeler

Owned by:
Winton S. Fletcher

Shown at Atlantic City by Miss June Fletcher.

Ch. Von Indra's Alpine Ilya	Ch. Sir Reginald Whitney v. Marbob	Ch. Winjones Lebid (England)
		Rozita of Malora
	Ch. Grosa of Alpine	Ch. Saturn Petrovitch of Alpine
		Ch. Uda Adams
Joyeux Noel of Elberon	Walhof de ray Rimski	Ch. DeRay's Red Magic
		Bodke of DeRay
	Fawn Princess Cerene	Fascinating Phantom
		Snow Princess

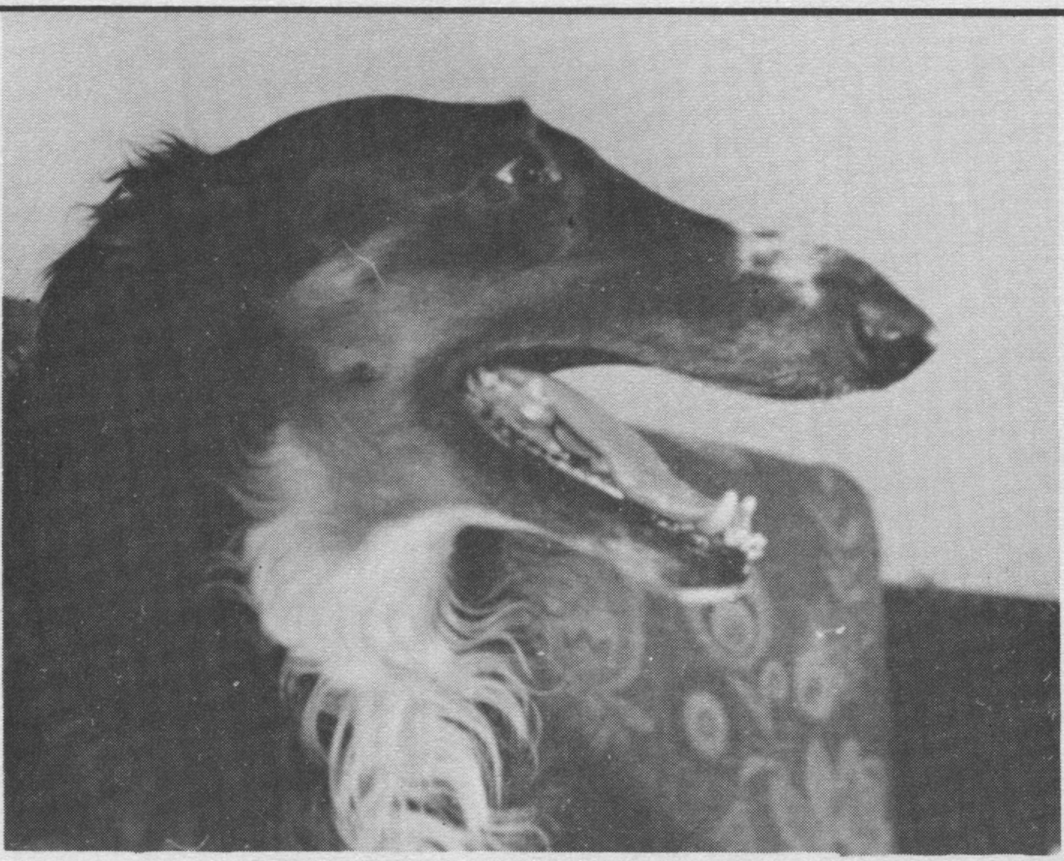


Barinoff Promise True (English Import)

Breeder:
George Sarson (England)

Owned by:
Carla Alioshin

Sire: Dewarne's Zagavor	Mazeppa Brazhnikoff	Amber Elegance
		Barina of Barinoff
	Fencewood Griselda	Ch. Eglon of Rydens
		Winjones Darya
Dam: Ledvedka Perchina	Mazeppa Brashnikoff	Amber Elegance
		Barinina of Barinoff
	Sherekhan Valla	Ch. Winjones Ermolai
		Fencewood Griselda

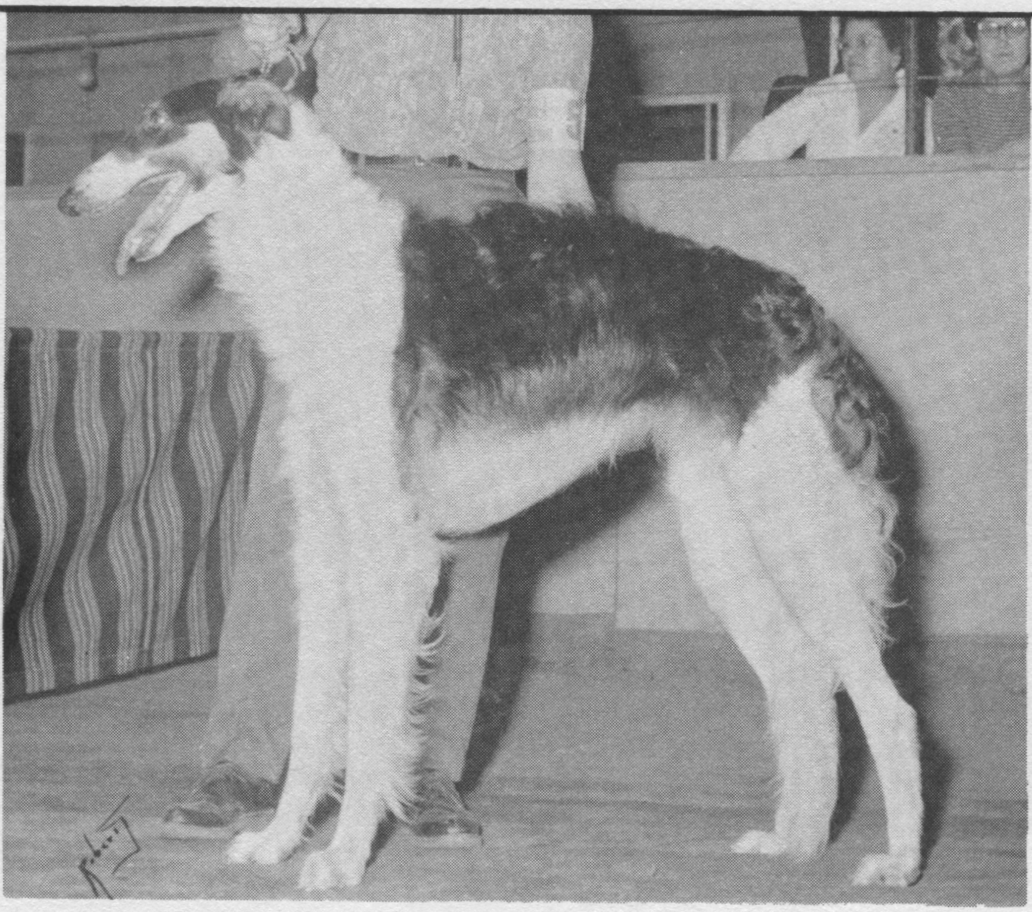


RAMADAN'S YERMAK KARAHAN

Bred by:
Mary M. Taviner

Owned by:
Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hendel

Sire: Vrozyat Alpine Tartar Prince	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Barinoff Promise True (Imp-England)	Dewarne's Zagavor	Mazeppa Braznikoff
		Fencewood Griselda
	Ledvedka Perchina	Mazeppa Braznikoff
		Sherekhan Valla

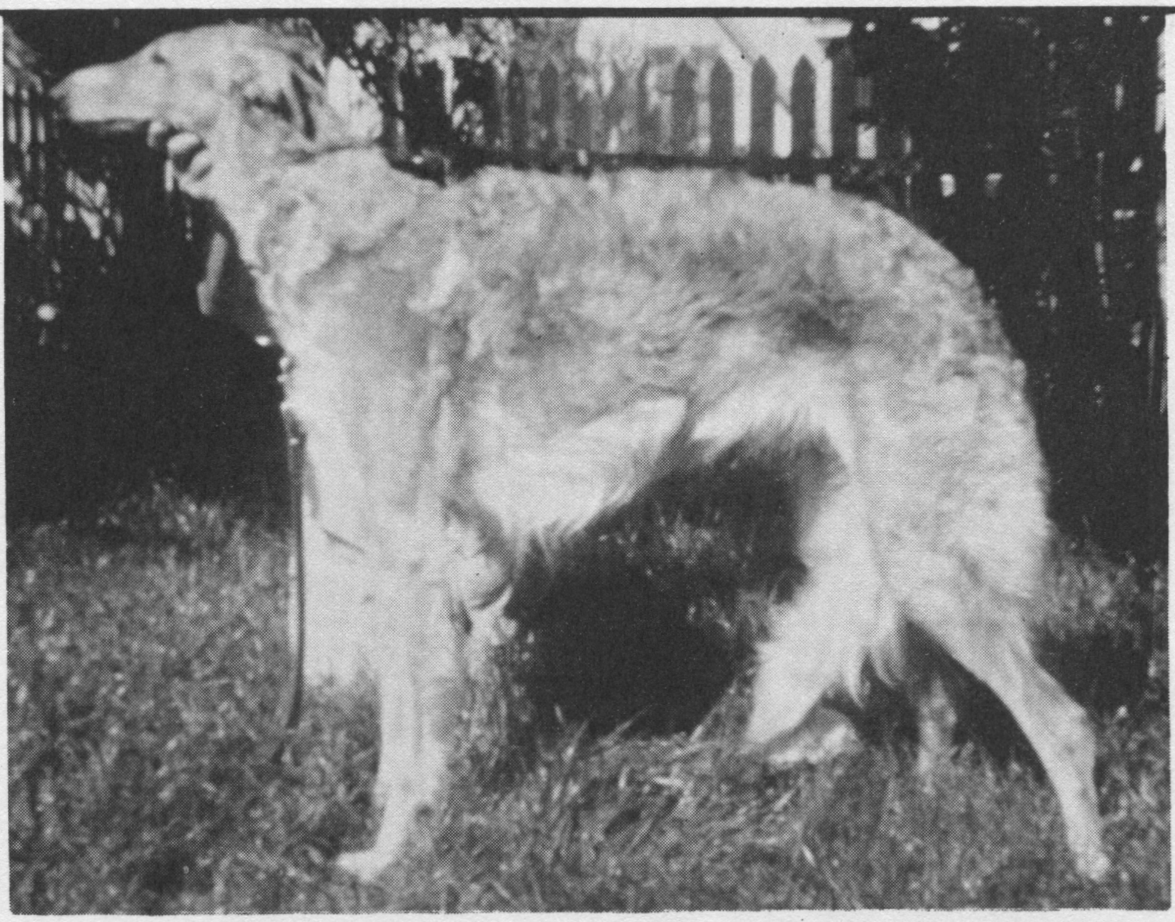


YERMAK'S AQUILLA

Bred by:
Carla Alioshin

Owned by:
Phyllis Brettell
and Elaine Young

Sire: Vrozyat Alpine Tartar Prince	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch.Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Barinoff Promise True	Dewarne's Zagavor	Mazeppa Braznikoff
		Fencewood Griselda
	Ledvedka Perchina	Mazeppa Braznikoff
		Sherekhan Valla

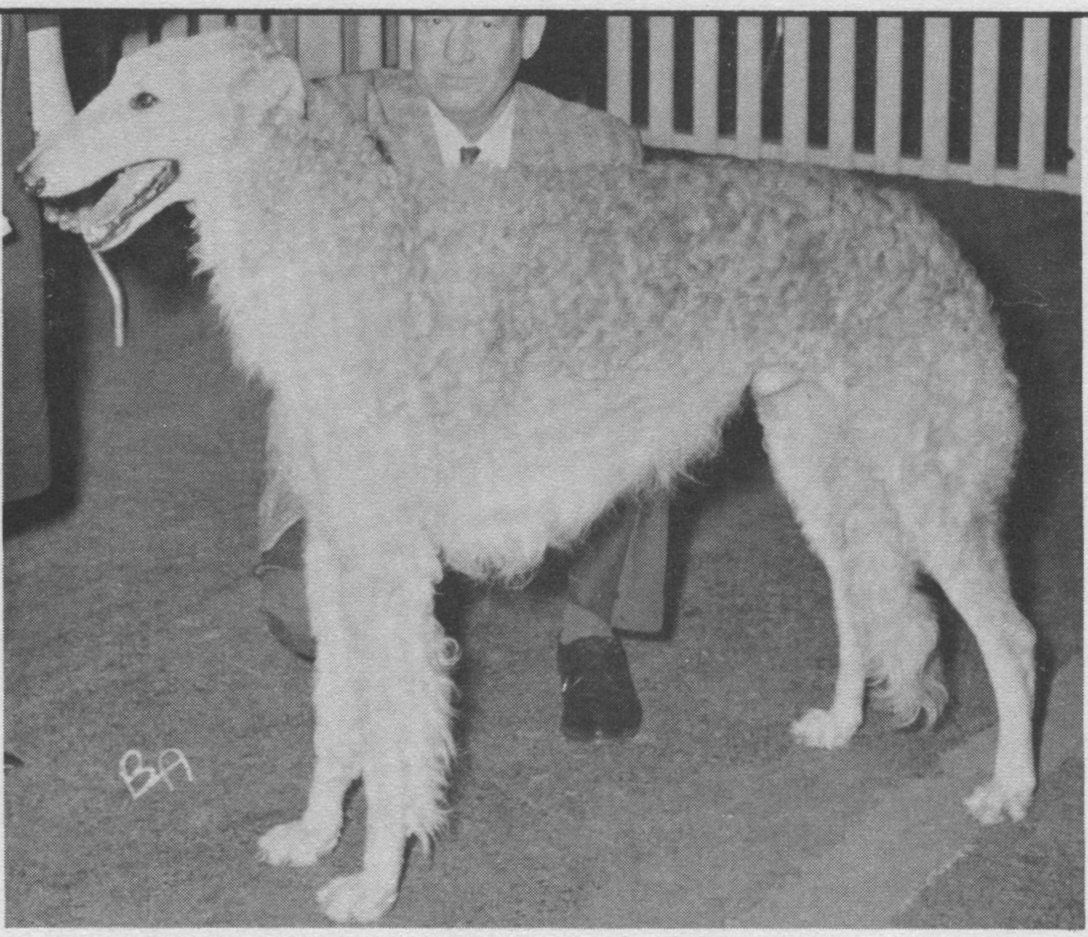


RAMADAN'S YERMAK ZVEZDA

Bred by:
Mary M. Taviner

Owned by:
Carla Alioshin

Sire: Vrozyat Alpine Tartar Prince	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Barinoff Promise True (Imp-England)	Dewarne's Zagavor	Mazeppa Braznikoff
		Fencewood Griselda
	Ledvedka Perchina	Mazeppa Braznikoff
		Sherekhan Valla



CH. CHIN DEE OF RANCHO GABRIEL

Breeder:
P. Gillette
Judge: Kay Finch

Owner-Handler:
E.G. Johnston
and Dorothy H. Johnston

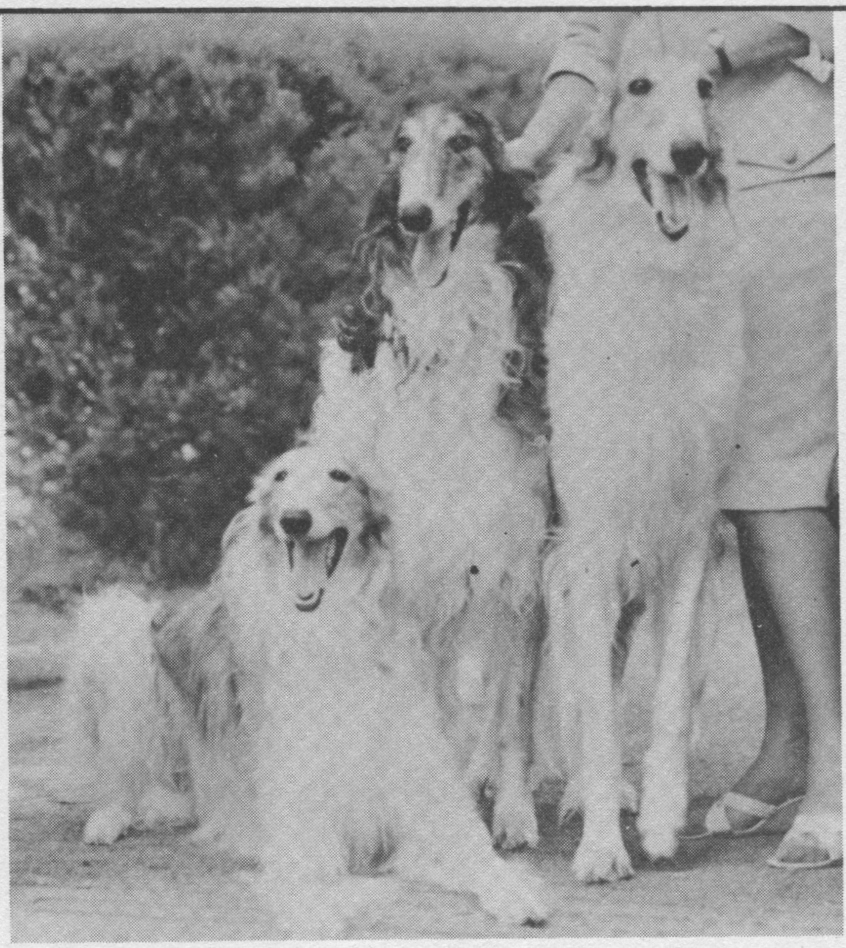
Shown going Best of Breed at San Mateo

Sire: Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, CD	Ardagan of Alpine, CD	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imp-Denmark)
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams
Dam: Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine	Ardagan of Alpine, CD	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams

CH. VRONSKY OF VOLGA AND CH. VLADINOFF OF VOLGA

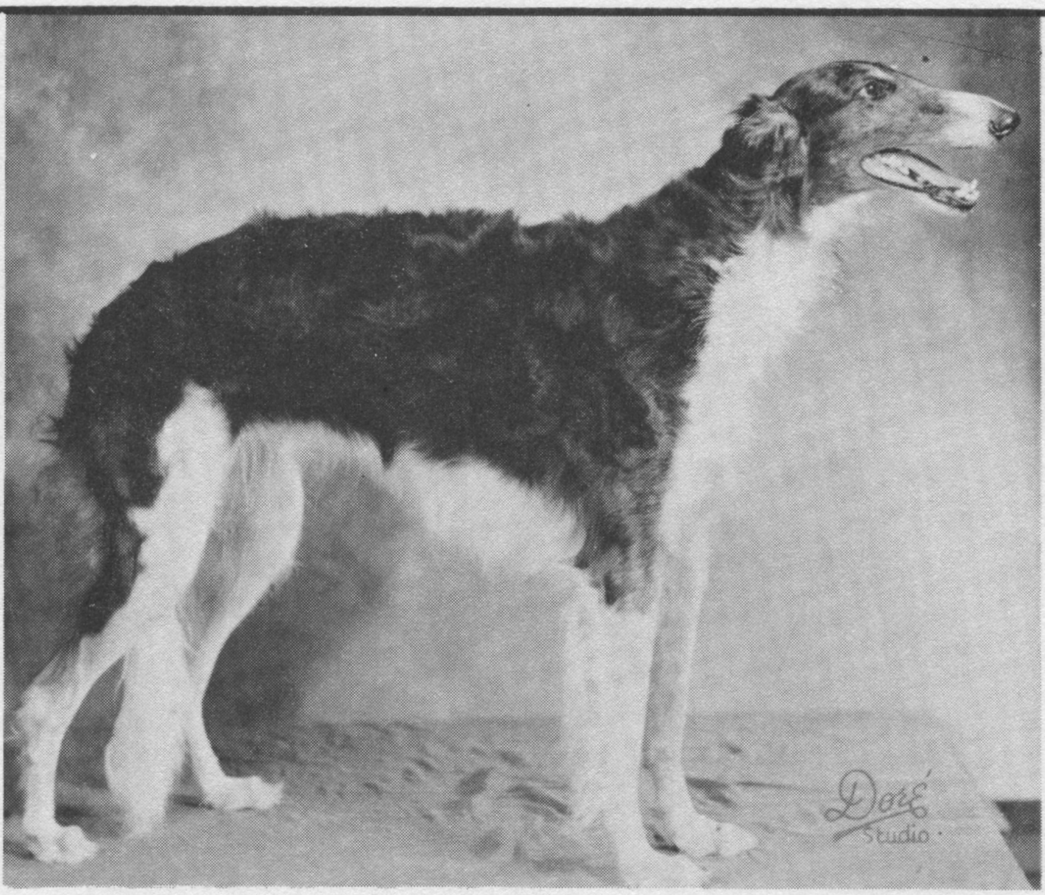
- RIGHT -

Sunbarr's Zaratove	Zandor of Malora III	Marbob's Romulus of Malora
		Lila de Orona
	Gay Toinette of Malora	Dark Hazard of Malora
		Haljean's Mystery
Ch.Cergewna of Slonowaja	Int. Ch. Batruk v.d. Hatz	Ivo Rasmus
		Askania v.d. Hatz
	Int. Ch. Matascha des Essertons	Int.Ch. Polongai Porchai Frasnoje Selo
		Int. Ch. Fleurotes Von Berglund



Holland Import, Ch. Borcos Blitz, Ch. Vronsky of Volga and Ch. Valdinoff of Volga, owner, Bruna Henry.

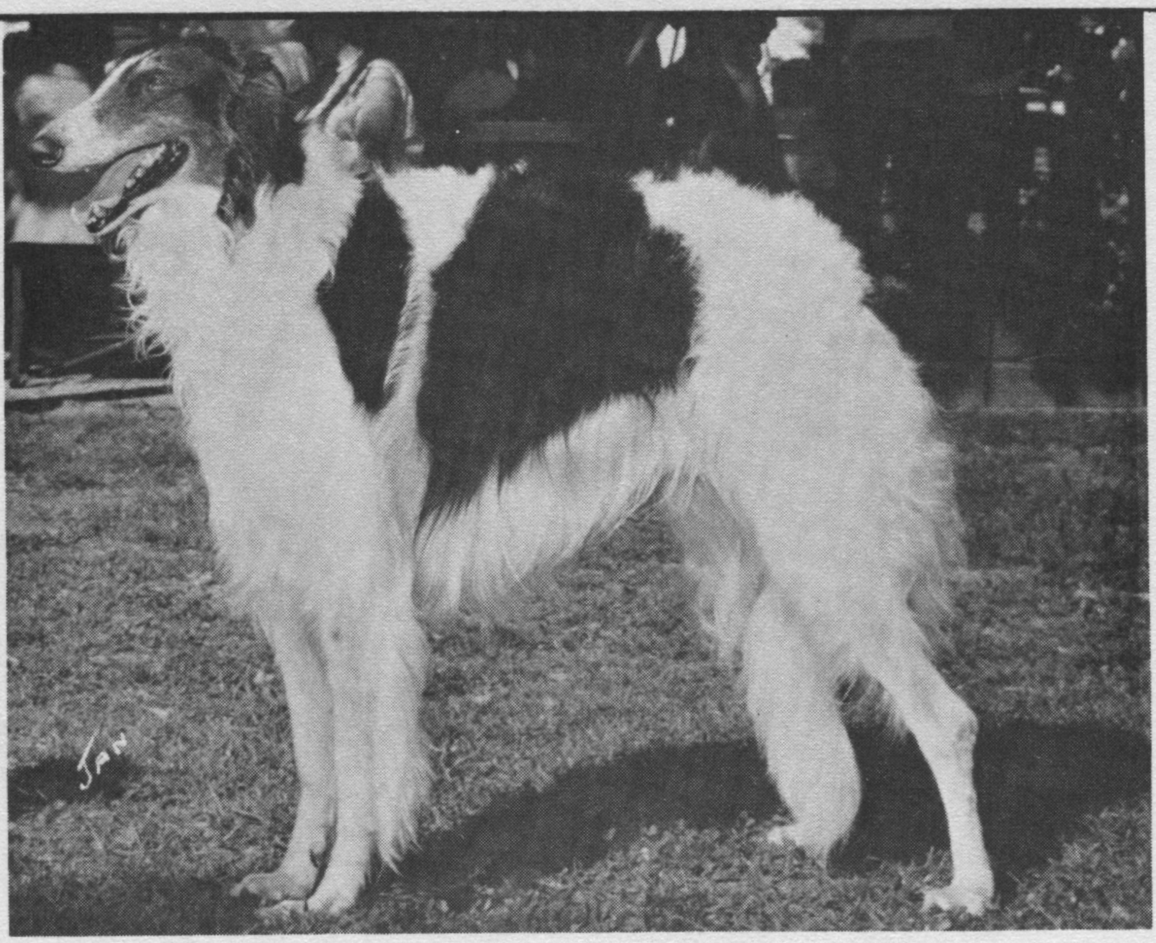
Ch. Borco's Blitz	Alfridy's Clown v. Vredewold	Ch. Sonja Iwan v. Vredewold	Int.Ch. Clown Beekaal
			Ch. Sonja v. Vredewold
		Ch. Sonja's Alfridy v. Vredewold	Ch. Cilly Charly v. Vredewold
			Ch. Sonja v. Vredewold
	Int.Ch.Clown's Japke v. Vredewold	Alfridy's Clown v. Vredewold	Ch. Sonja Iwan v. Vredewold
			Ch. Sonja's Alfridy v. Vredewold
		Alfridy's Judith v. Vredewold	Dmitrof v. Vredewold
			Ch. Sonja's Alfridy v. Vredewold



BORCO'S ERICA (IMPORTED-NEDERLAND)

Bred by:
Mennen

Sire: Borco's Aramis	Kamp. Maruschka's Judo Van Vredewold	Alfridy's Clown v. Vredewold
		Dmitrof's Maruschka v. Vredewold
	Clown's Japke van Vredewold	Alfridy's Clown v. Vredewold
		Alfridy's Judith v. Vredewold
Dam: Wilkeja Wonja Krasnojo	Int. Kamp Polnogai Porchai Krasnoje Selo	Durak Deljanoff Krasnoje Selo
		Mojo Krasnoje Selo
	Kaskade v. Silberhof	Gotz v. Silberhof
		Ottij v. Silberhof

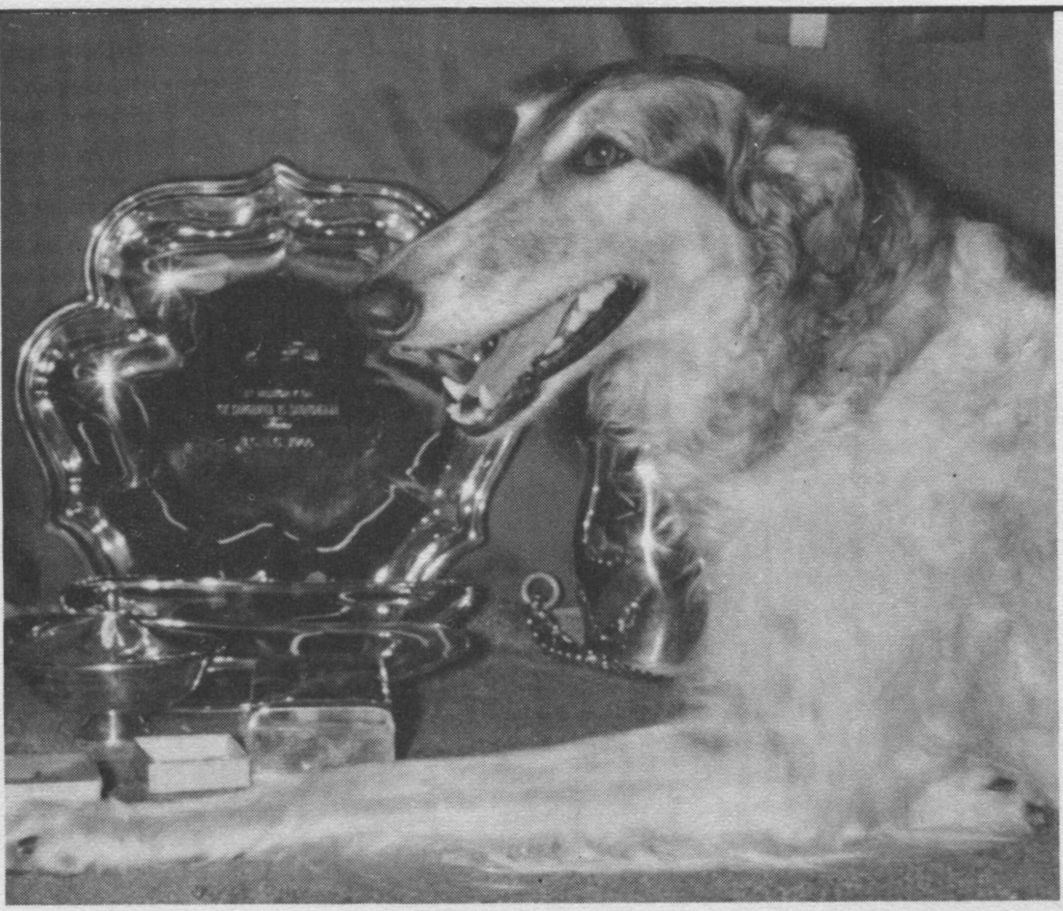


MARBOB'S ROMULUS OF MALORA

Bred by:
Eileen Worthing

Owned by:
Charlotte Wheeler

Sire: Haljean's Beau Ideal of Malora	Nananhal's Bistri	Ch. Haljean's Nazan
		Ch. Warona de l'Ar Vro Goz
	Ch. Warona de L'Ar Vro Goz	Ch. Esky V Marcolid
		Sleza de Kazan
Dam: Lovely Lady of Barnaigh (Imp-Scotland)	Menthe's Yerres v. Bergland	Kyrill v. Bergland
		Gaspi's V. Bergland
	Domino of Barnaigh	Ch. Winjones Ataman
		Narasha of Barnaigh

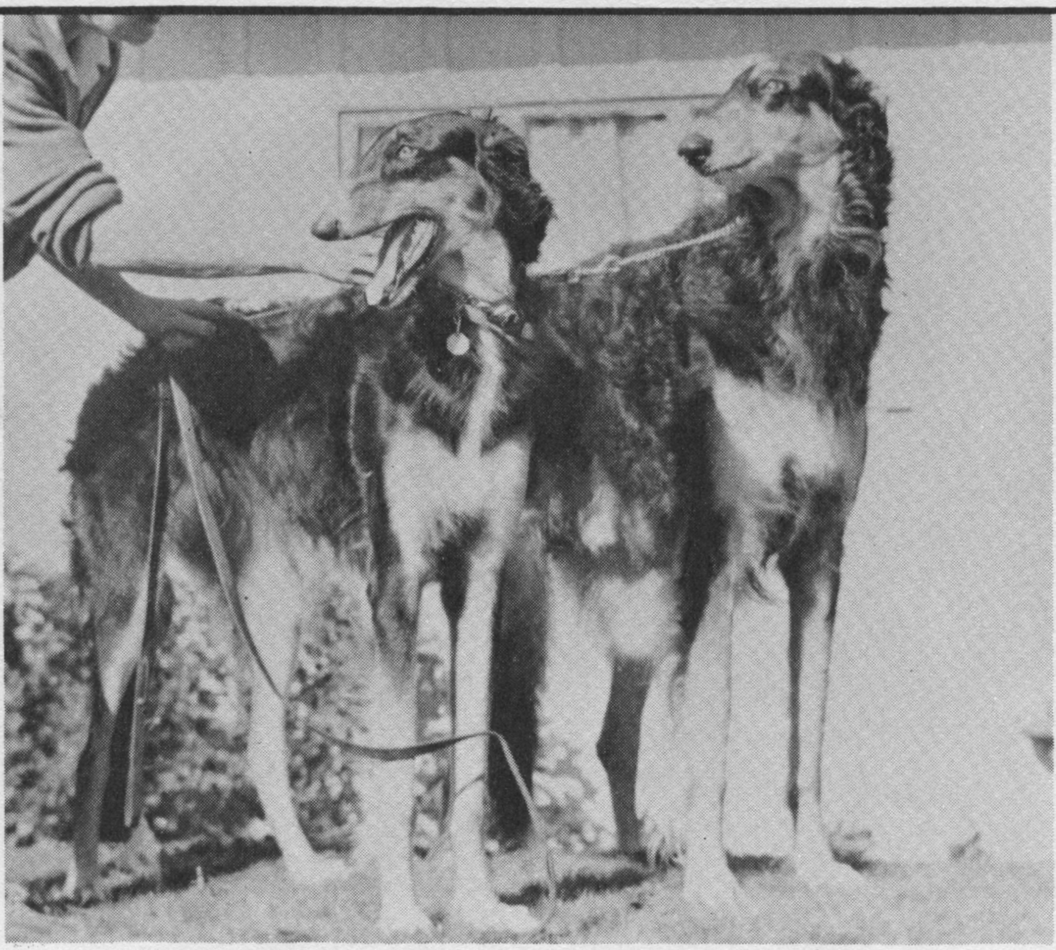


CH. NINOTCHKA OF VAN STROM

Breeder-owner:
Genevieve Pitcock

Shown with some of her trophies won as Best Opposite Sex at the B.C.N.C. Specialty, 1966.

Sire: Marbob's Romulus of Malora	Haljean's Beau Ideal of Malora	Nananhal's Bistri
		Ch. Warona de L'Ar Vro Goz
	Lovely Lady of Barnaigh	Menthe's Yerres v. Berglund
Dam: Ch. Yermak's Ekatrina	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Markina of Mantavani
	Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Ch. Uda Adams

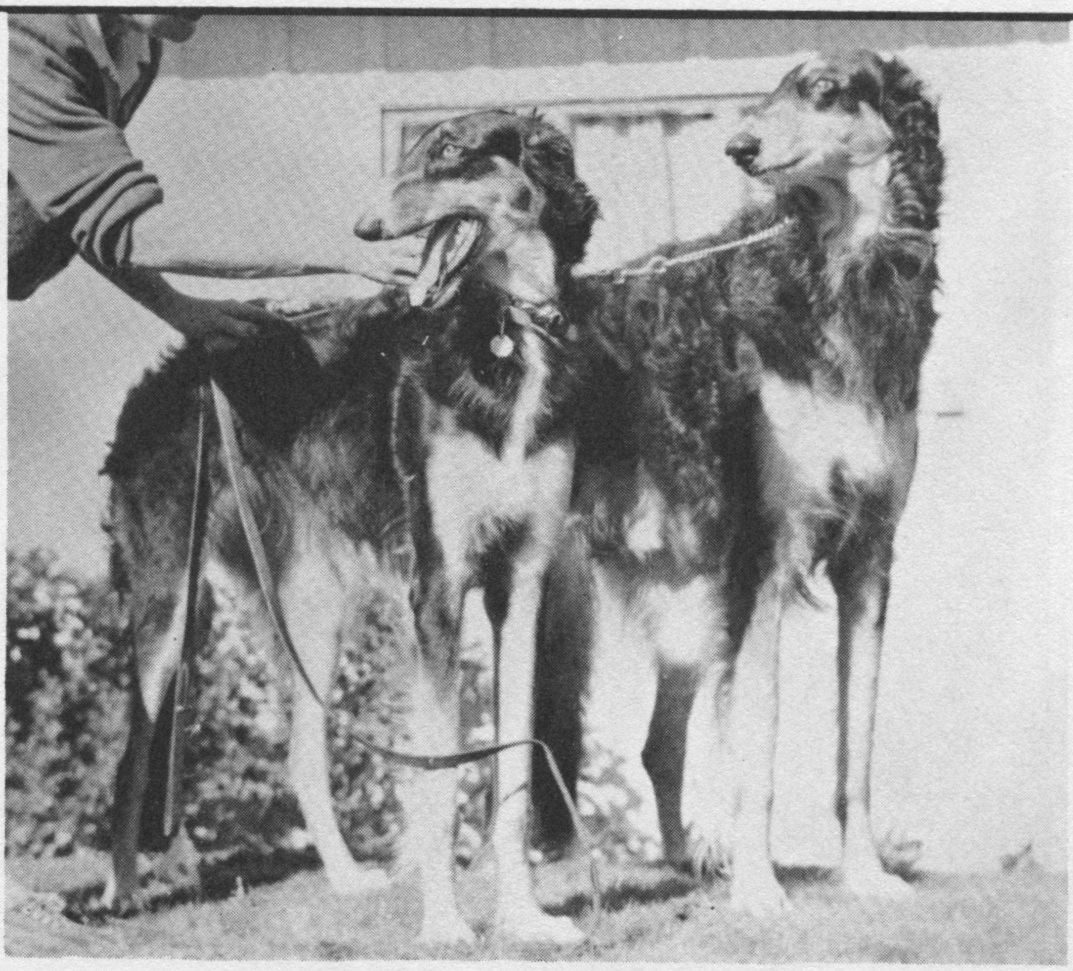


VROZYAT'S ALPINE TARTAR PRINCE (RIGHT)

Breeder: Owner:
Tartar Prince: Phyllis Johnson Carla Alioshin

A brace of black and tan Borzoi. Sire and daughter.

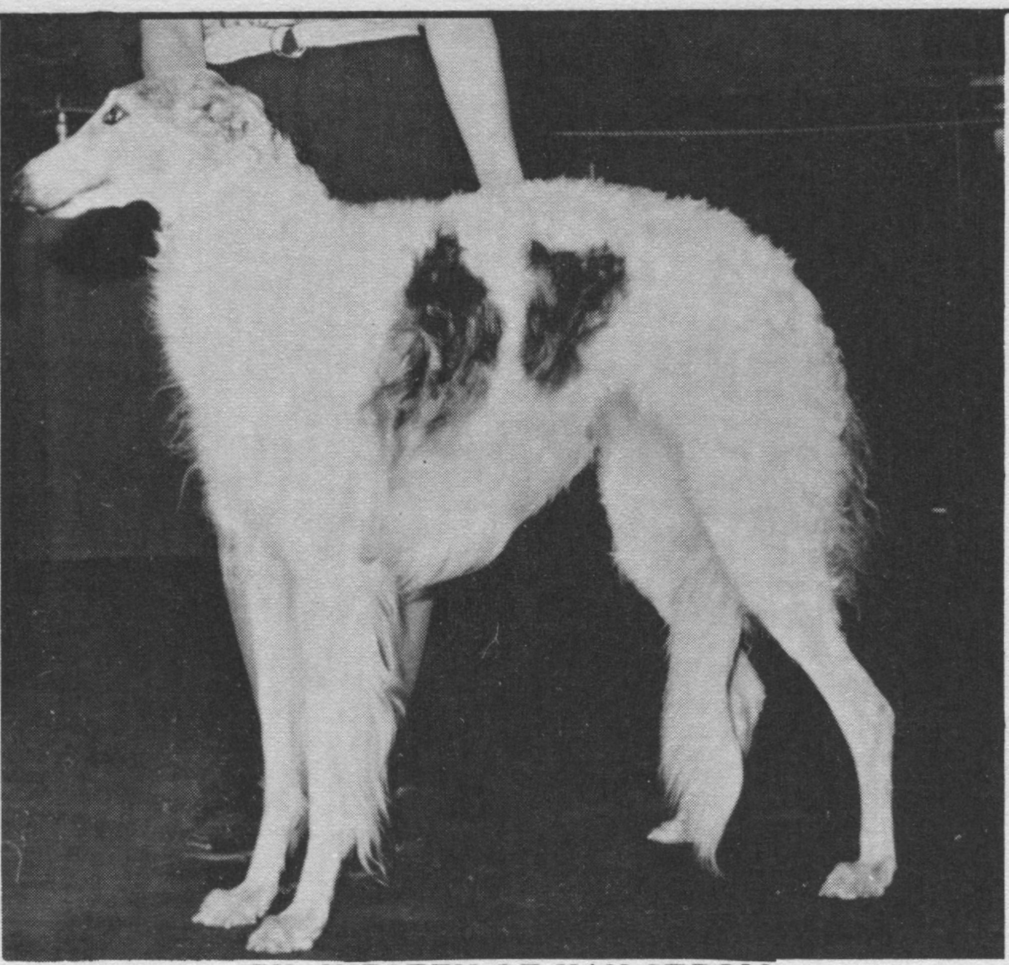
Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)	Gay Cavalier of Yadasar
		Ch. Ivanda of Yadasar
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams
Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams



LOCKSLEY HALL'S YERMAKOVA (LEFT)

Breeder:
Yermakova: Locksley Halls Kennels

Vrozyat's Alpine Tartar Prince	Ch. Geroi of Grador	Ch. Gotchina of Grador
		Ch. Gradina of Grador
Locksley Hall's El Contessa	Locksley Hall's Tasha Hethivar	Mex. & Amer. Ch. Yermak's Rurick
		Ch. Alta of Alpine

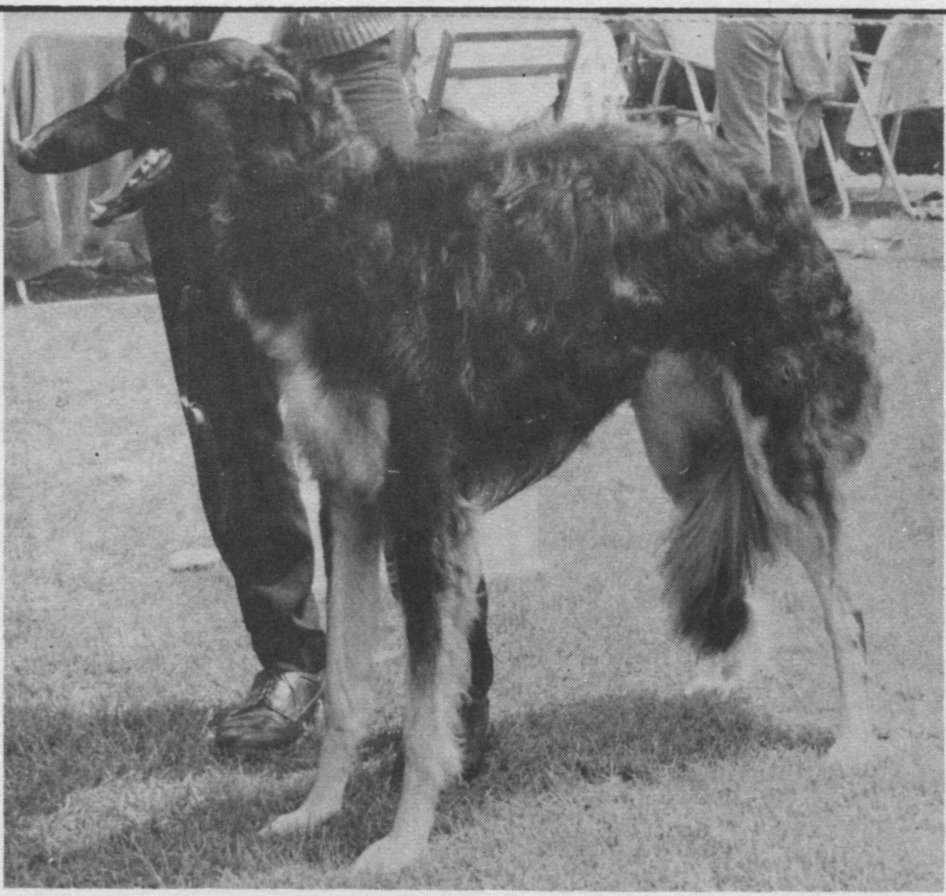


CH. KIRSTEN OF VAN STROM

Bred by:
Genevieve Pitcock

Owned by:
Esther Fitzgerald

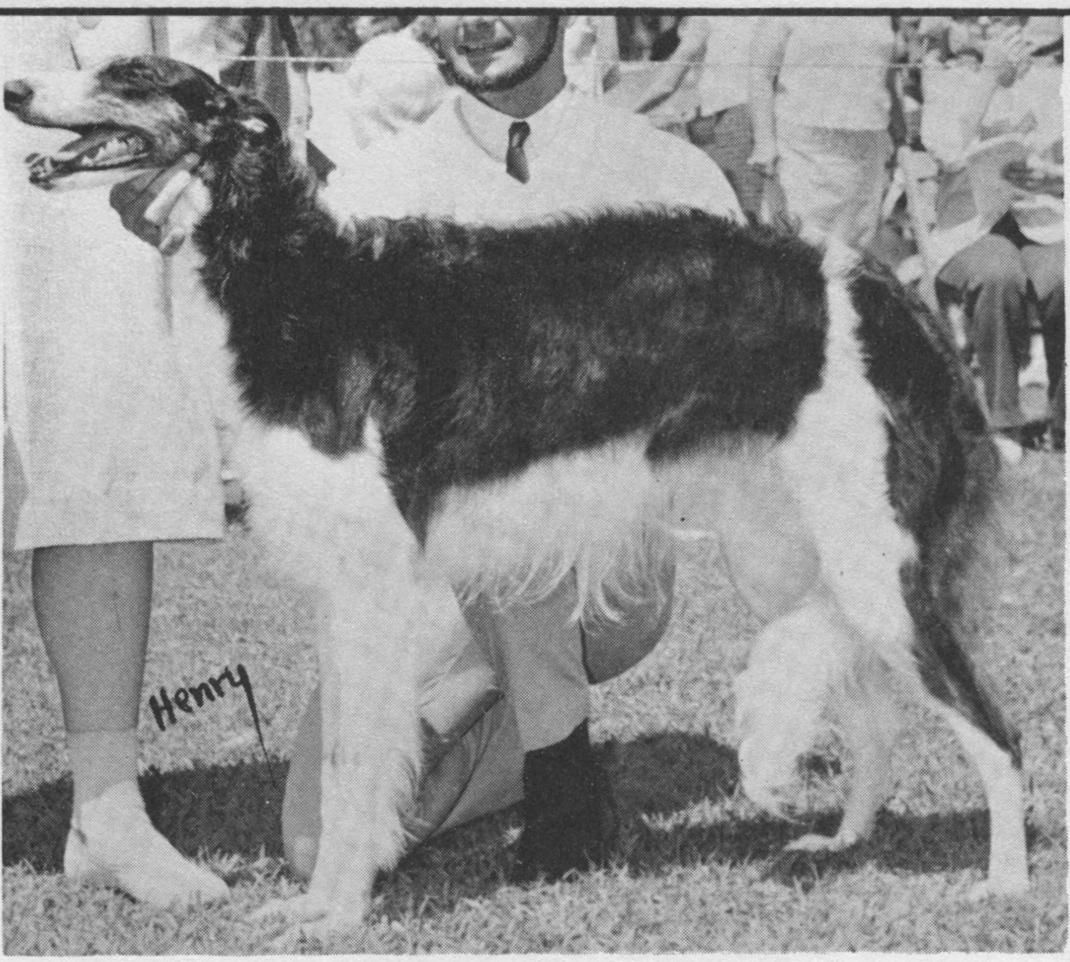
Sire: Vrozyat's Alpine Tartar Prince	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Ch. Ninotchka of Van Strom	Marbob's Romulus of Malora	Haljean's Beau Ideal of Malora
		Lovely Lady of Barnaigh
	Ch. Yermak's Ekatrina	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine



CH. DARK DUEL OF ARISTOFF

Owner, breeder, handler:
Edward L. Abblett

Sire: Vrozyat's Alpine Tartar Prince	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Whirling's Cricket of Malora	The Night Hawk of Malora	Ch. Splendor of Malora
		Lorna of Twin Elms
	Kismet of Malora	Barinoff Ambassador
		Weschicwa

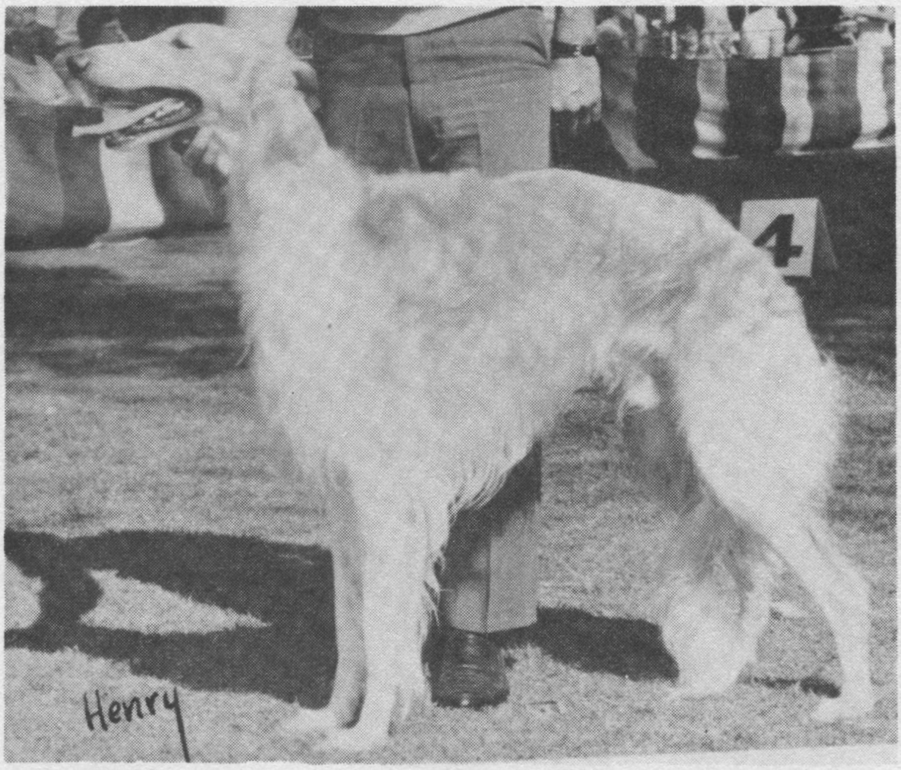


CH. PUPKAH-LUV of ARISTOFF

Breeder:
Edward L. Abblett

Owners:
Irving and Nancy Bonios

Sire: Aristoff's Kyber of Jobi	Ch. Jobi Rouse	Reyas Renommee
		Ch. Reyas Zoraya of Carradale
	Ch. Jobi Blaza	White Horse of Whiskey Run
		Ch. Reyas Zoraya of Carradale
Dam: Ch. Malora's Sparkle of the Don	The Great Alexander of Malora	A Knight to Remember of Malora
		Elegance in Ermine of Malora
	Treasure of Malora	Winjones Paskoss
		Ch. Zelda Shawn of Malora CD

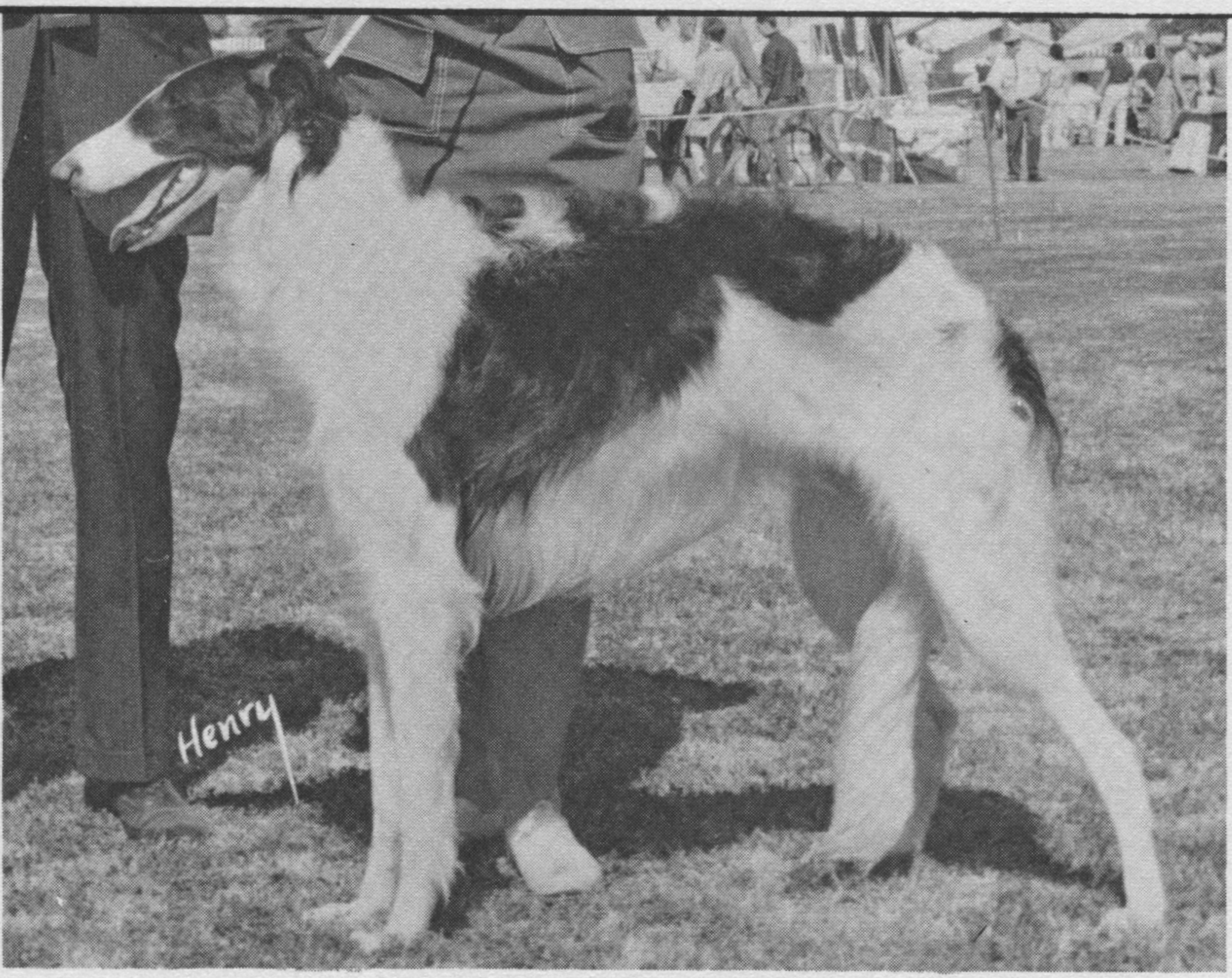


IVAN ZARAK OF ARISTOFF

Breeders:
Charlotte Wheeler
and E.L. Abblett

Owners:
Mr. and Mrs. Bjorn Von Hellens

Sire: Vrozyat's Alpine Chuda	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Ch. Malora's Sparkle of The Don	The Great Alexander of Malora	A Knight to Remember of Malora
		Elegance in Ermine of Malora
	Treasure of Malora	Winjones Paskoss
		Ch. Zelda Shawn of Malora, CD



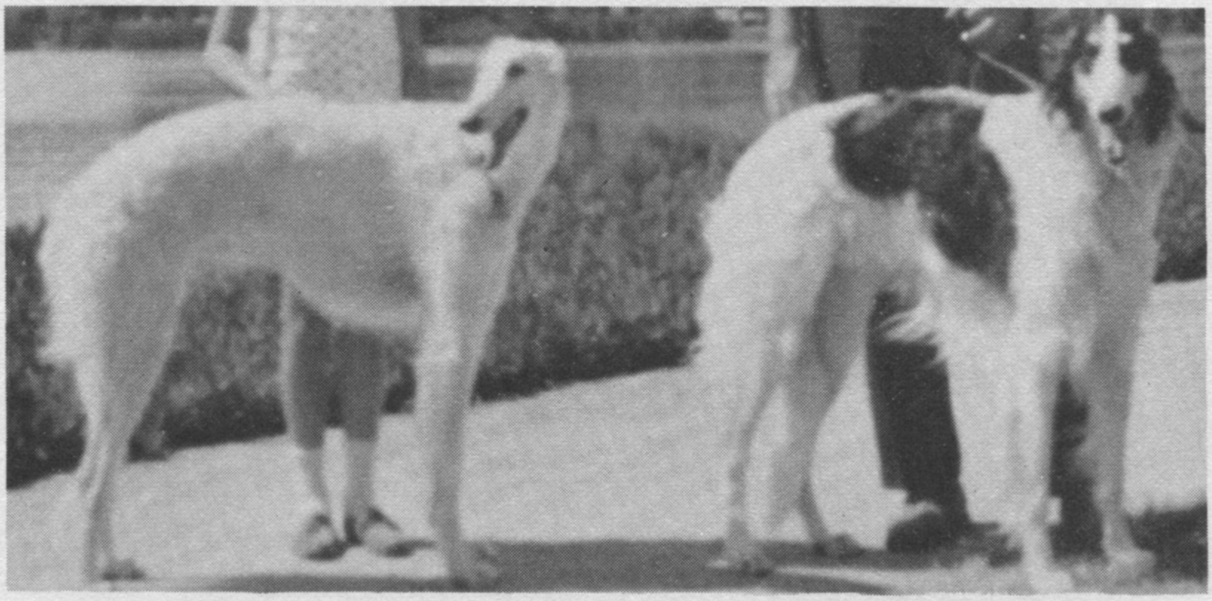
CH. ORZOVA OF ARISTOFF

Bred by:
Edw. L. Abblett

Owned by:
Mrs. Carolyn Cronin

Finished championship at thirteen months on Texas Circuit.

Sire: Ch. Hardwicke Blazer of Aristoff	Vrozyat Alpine Tartar Prince	Chuda of Alpine
		Ch. Nadja of Alpine
	Whirling's Cricket of Malora	The Night of Hawk of Malora
		Kismet of Malora
Dam: Whirling's Angelena of Malora	Sunbarr Achilles of Malora	Vagabond of Sunbarr Ranch
		Noelle of Malora
	Sunbarr Dark Angel of Malora	Malora's Blaise of Sunbarr
		Twilight of Sunbarr Ranch

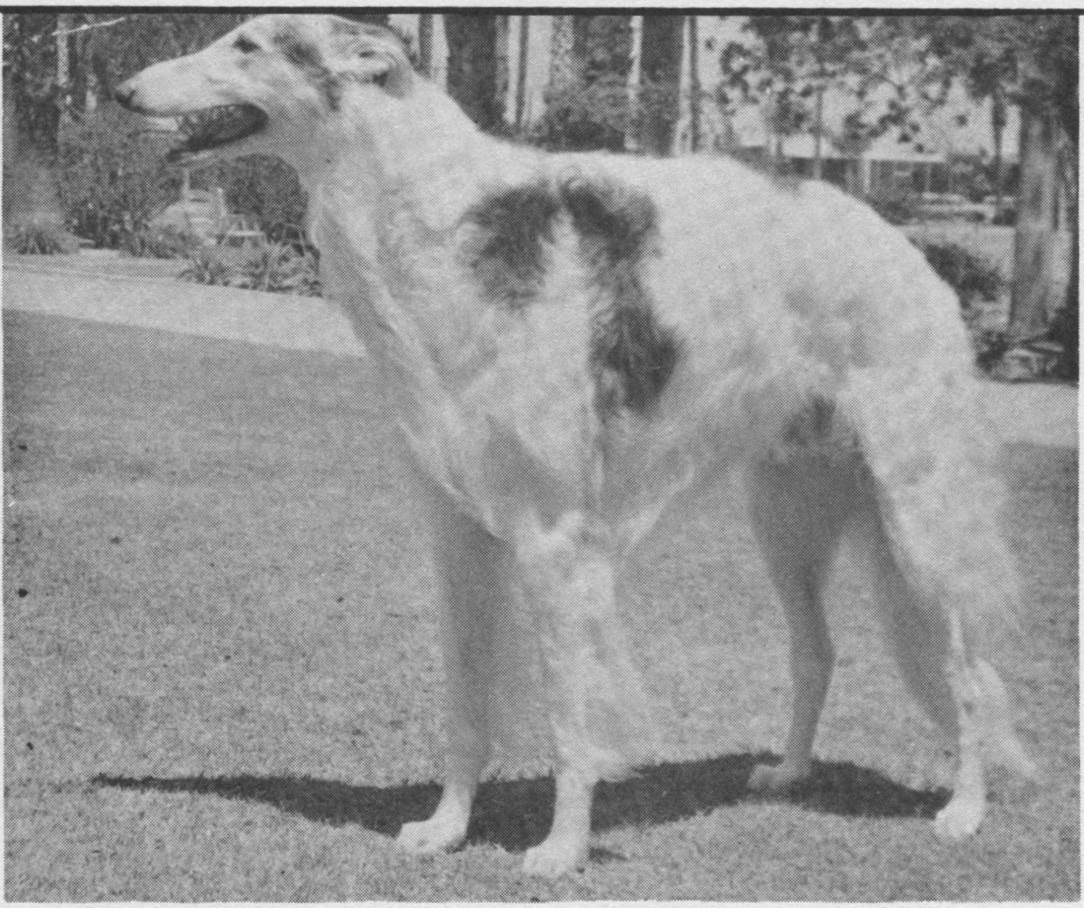


KRYSIA‘S BLINKIE

Owner:
Mrs. R. D. Franzen

Krysia's Binkie of Heathcliff and Rysiu's Igor of Heathcliff.

Krysia's Binkie of Heathcliff	Bel Air's The Sun King	Alexander The Great of Malora
		Treasure of Malora
	Miss Kitty of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, CD
		Aida of Rancho Gabriel
Rysiu's Igor of Heathcliff	Kura Kamar of Malora	Sunbarr Achilles of Malora
		Sunbarr Dark Angel of Malora
	Locksley Hall's Easter Star	Ch. Romney's Maskarada
		Ch. Gradalinda of Grador

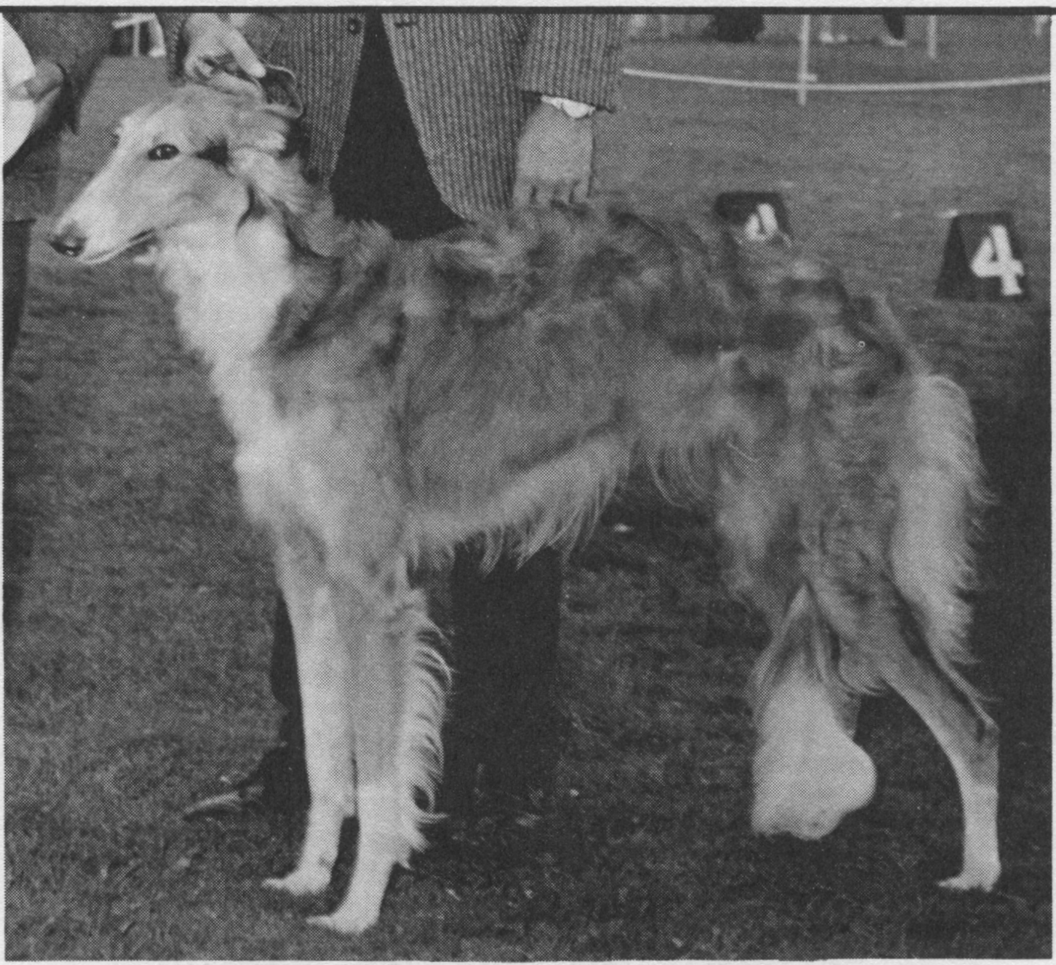


MEXICAN AND AMERICAN CH. YERMAK'S RURICK

Bred by:
Carla Alioshin

Owned by:
Marge and Sid Cox

Sire: Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imp-Denmark)
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Markina of Mantavani (Imp-England)	Vastri of Mantavani
		Mova of Mantavani
Dam: Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams



SUNBARR'S RUBY OF HETHIVAR

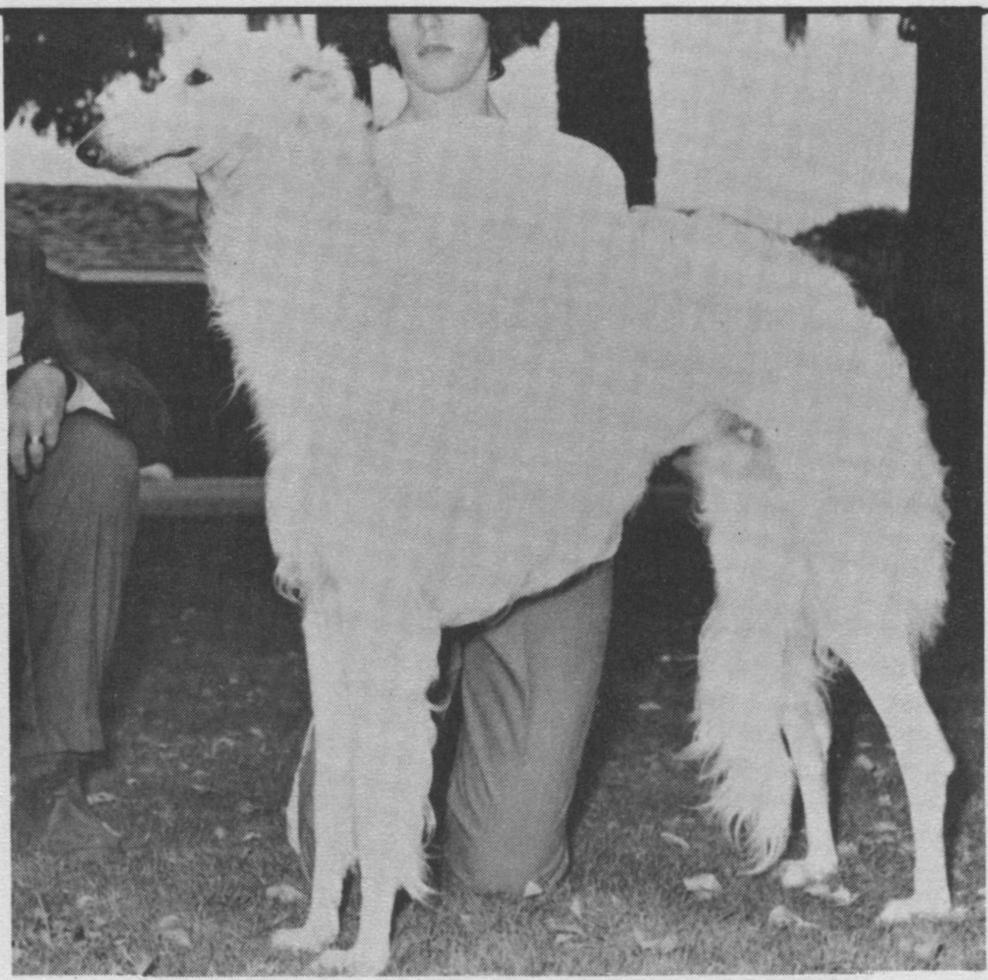
Judge:
Ellsworth Gamble

Breeder:
James Barr

Owners:
Marge and Sid Cox

Shown going Best of Breed at Reno Kennel Club.

Sire: Beau Gest of Sunbarr Ranch	Vagabond of Sunbarr Ranch	Ramadi of Sunbarr Ranch
		Hohait V. Bergland
	Zanasa of Whiskey Run	Ch. Winjones Janda
		Ninotchka of Whiskey Run, CD
Dam: Nedra of Sunbarr Ranch	Malora's Bede of Sunbarr	Ilja V. Bergland
		Bright of Barnaigh
	Nedra of Kashan	Lochinvar of Tyree
		Ch. Walhof Fraun



CH. CHAMPAGNE OF RANCHO GABRIEL

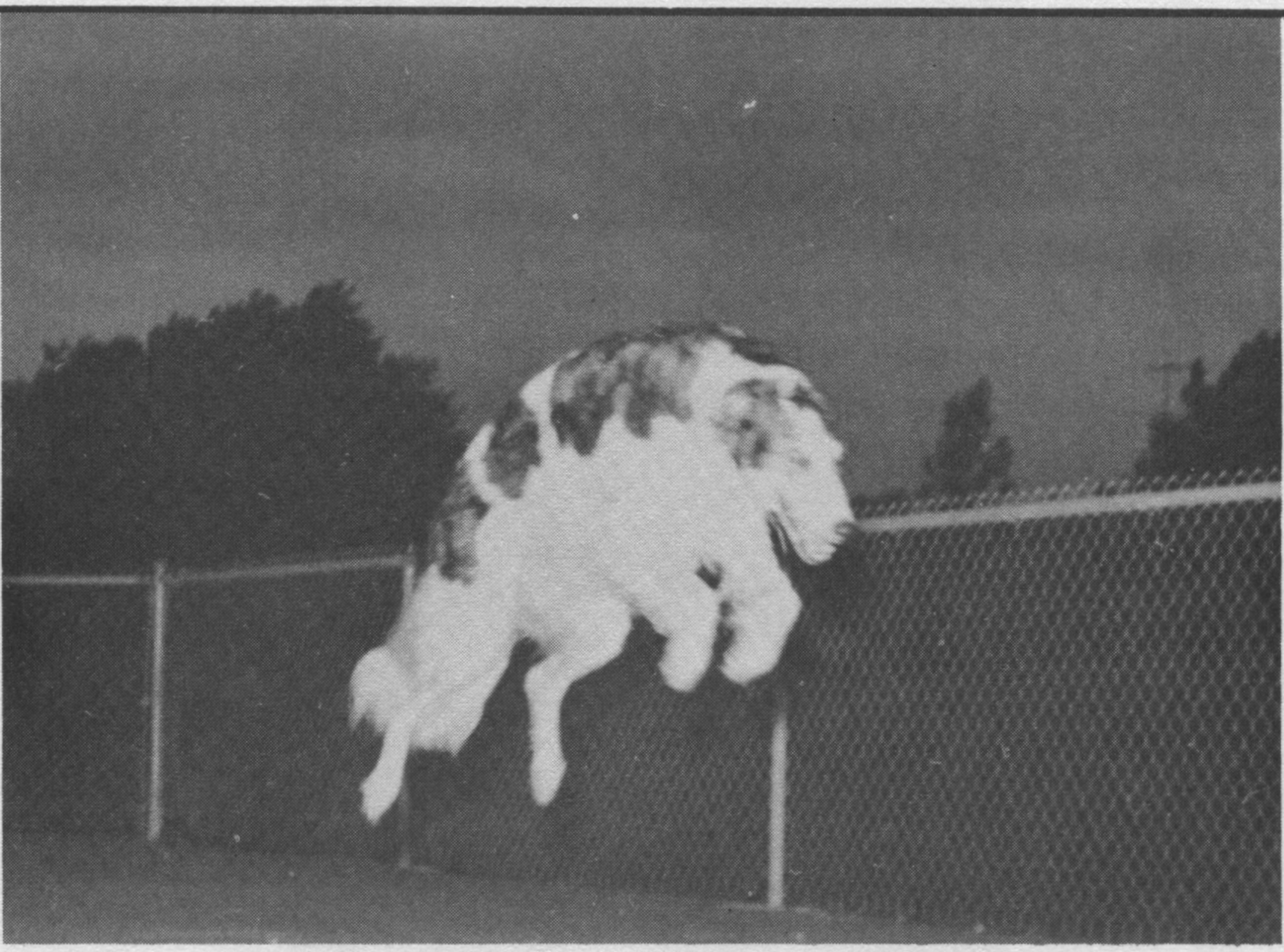
Handled by: Mary Jo Chrisman

Breeder:
P. Gillette

Owners:
Joseph and Gerry Chrisman

Borzoi Club of Northern California Specialty Winner, 1966. Shown going Best of Breed at the Eden Kennel Club Show.

Sire: Ch. Hollister of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Solentse Ternovnek of Alpine, CD	Ardagan of Alpine, CD
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Aida of Rancho Gabriel	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine
Dam: Ch. Garsova of Alpine	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Markina of Mantavani (Imp-England)
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams



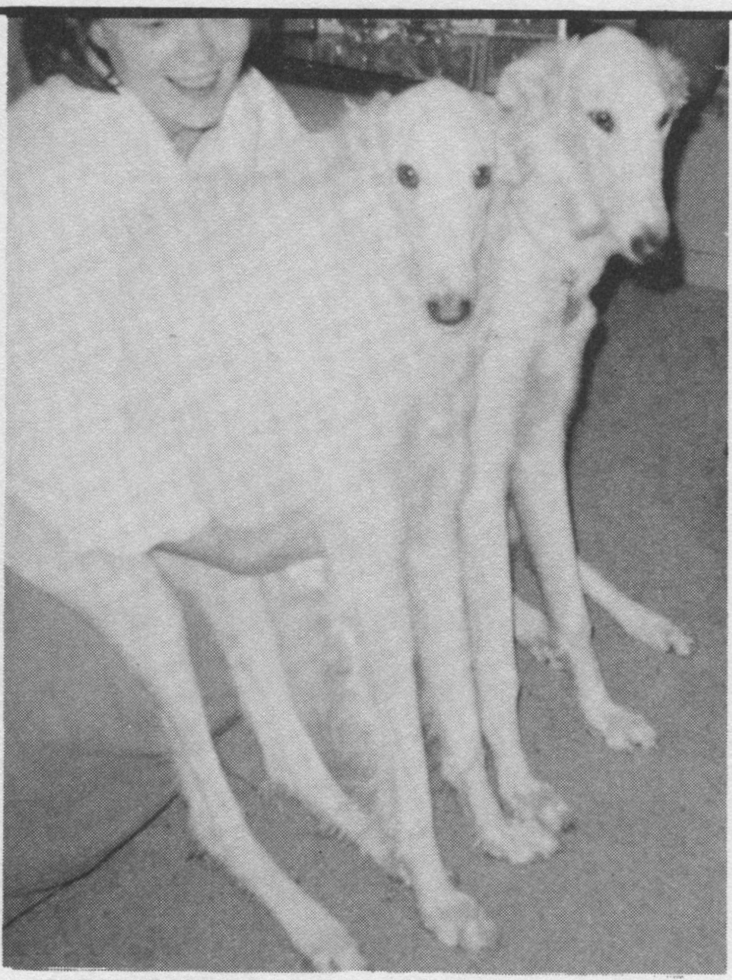
MIKHAILOVNA OF MICH-BURG, C. D. X.

Owned by:

Chester M. and Irene M. Bukwaz

"Nina" is dam of three dual champions, i.e.: bench champions and CDs.

Sire: Michael of Whiskey Run	White Horse of Whiskey Run	Mr. Guy of Sleeping Bear
		Ziada of Whiskey Run Hill, CD
	Amber Elegance of Whiskey Run	Ch. Winjones Janda
		Ninotchka of Whiskey Run Hill
Dam: Negra of Twin Elms	Zork of Twin Elms	Batyi
		Atacka of Mettler Hobby Farm
	Nadja of Twin Elms, CD	Wil-Dun's Grand Duke Alexander
		Leisa of Ashtonia

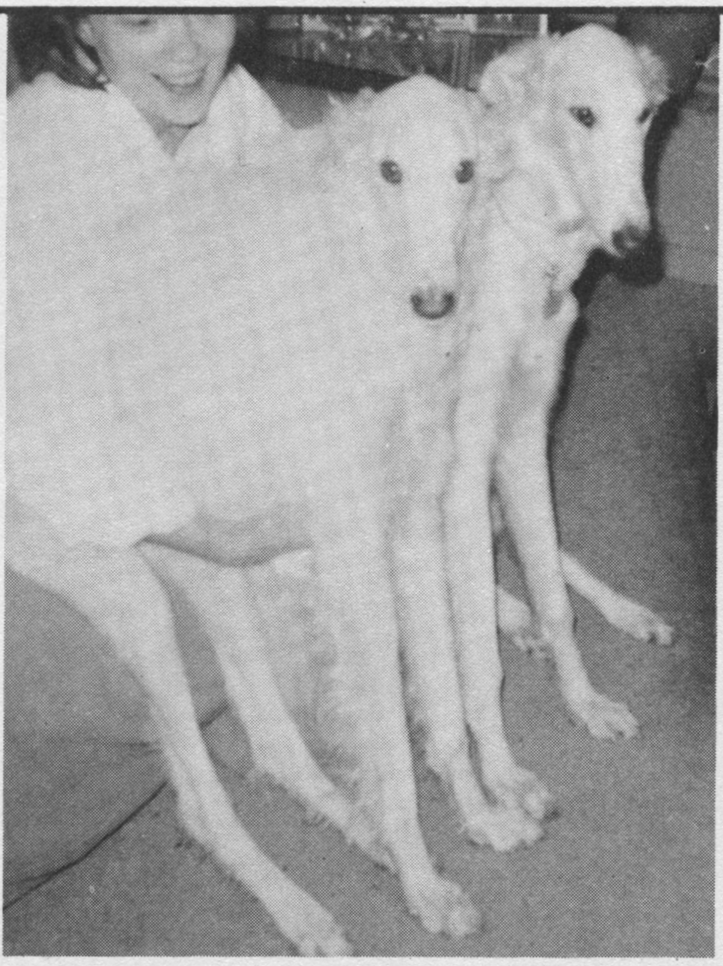


SNOW QUEEN OF RANCHO GABRIEL

Snow Queen bred by:
Phydelma Gillette

Owned bv:
Virginia and Verna Velzer

Ch. Rogue of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasnoje Selo
		Ch. Czarina Borgia of Frontier
	Ch. She-Za-Ne of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Hollister of Rancho Gabriel
		Ch. Oborozevat Laska of Alpine
Ch. Pocahontis of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Vrozyat's Satelite	Vrozyat's Alioshin of Alpine
		Ch. Nadja of Alpine
	Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine	Ardagan of Alpine, CD
		Ch. Uda Adams

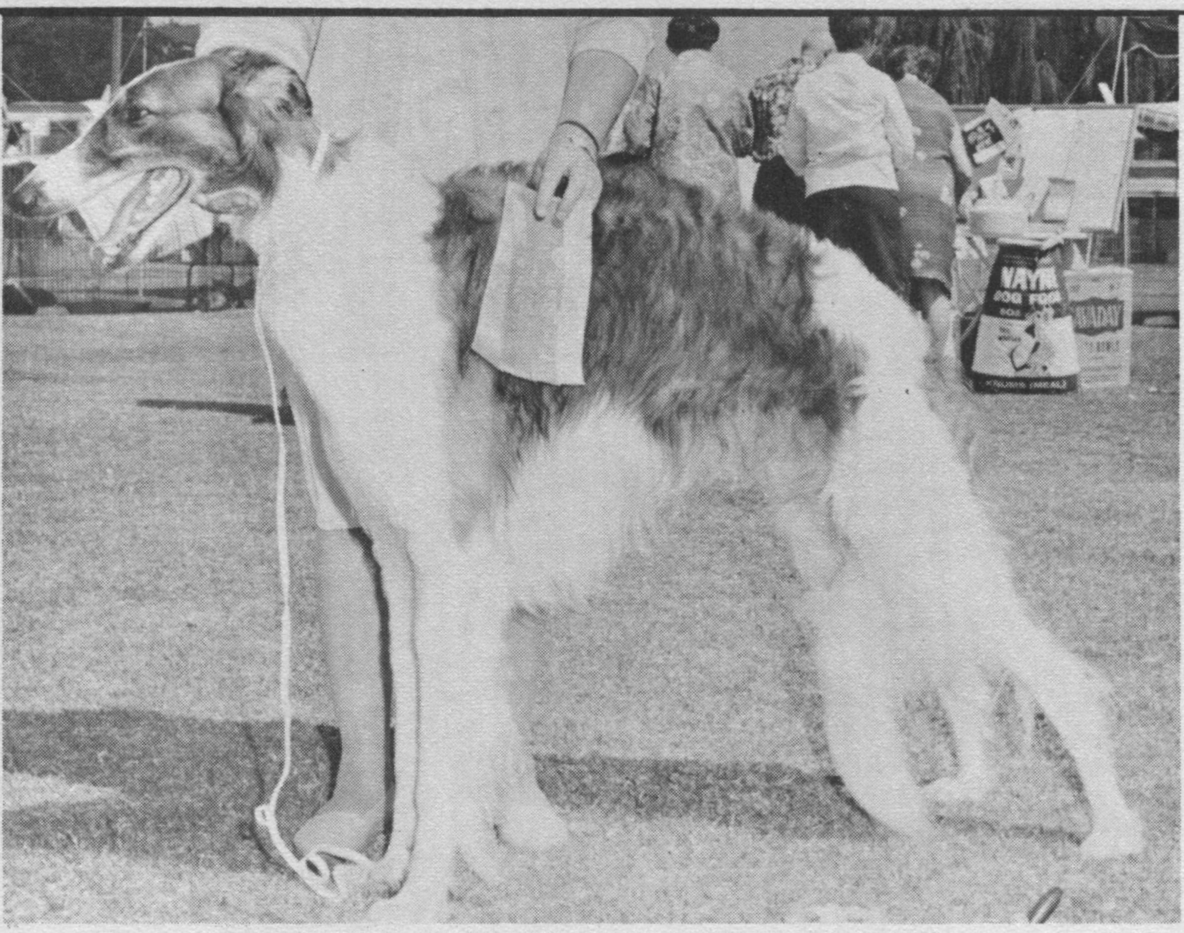


SACHA NITKA OF OLYMPUS

Sacha bred by:
Jayne Stepnoski

Owned by:
Virginia and Verna Velzer

Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolskoi Krasnoje Selo	Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskade Vom Silberhof
	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador
		Savona of Frontier
Ch. Shasta of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolskoi Krasnoje Selo
		Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier
	Ch. She-Za-Ne of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Hollister of Rancho Gabriel
		Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine



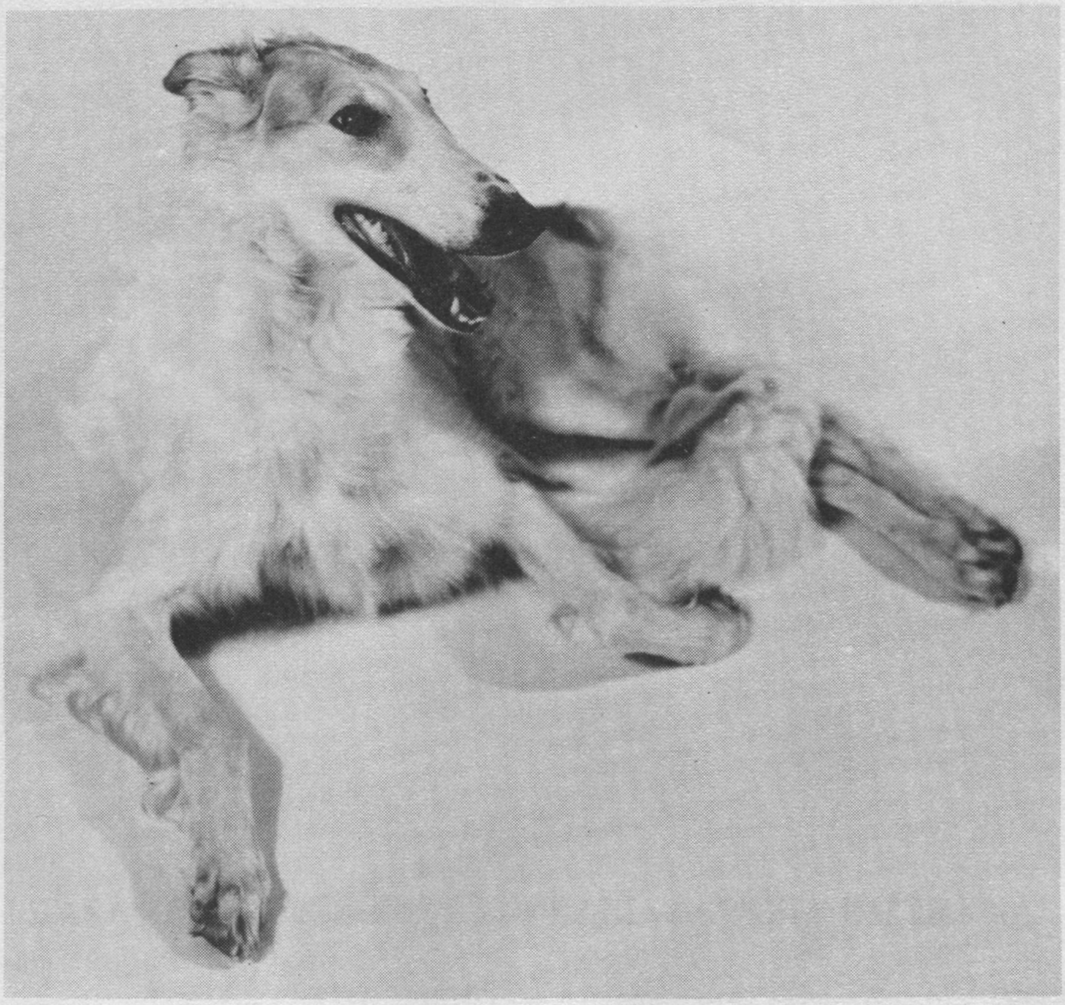
CH. KASOSS OF TWIN ELMS

Breeder:
Mrs. Sylvia Sohr

Owners:
Mrs. Katherine Warner
and Marcia Warner

Shown going Best of Breed at Ventura County Dog Fanciers Show.

Sire: Ch. Barin Borisky	Count Boris Patri	Winjone's Pavlin
		Ursula
	Artemis The Huntress Del Vos	Atlas
		Princess Sylvia of Millvale
Dam: Ziada of Twin Elms	Ch. Czaru of Twin Elms	Ch. Zabu of Twin Elms
		Malora's Talisman of Twin Elms
	Sunbarr's Yasna of Twin Elms	Haljean's Tarquinn of Malora
		Noelle of Malora

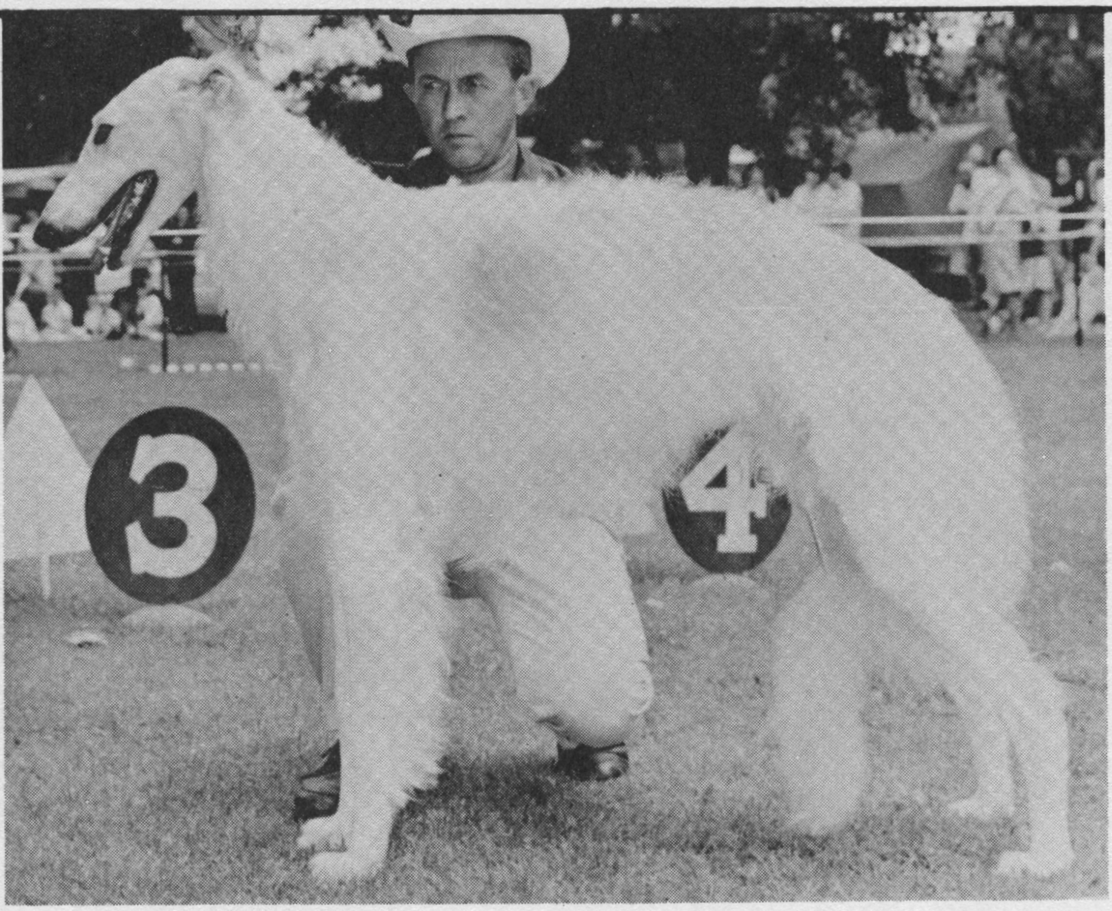


AYNSLEY NADA

Bred by:
D. M. Doubleday

Owned by:
Mrs. Phyllis H. Brettell

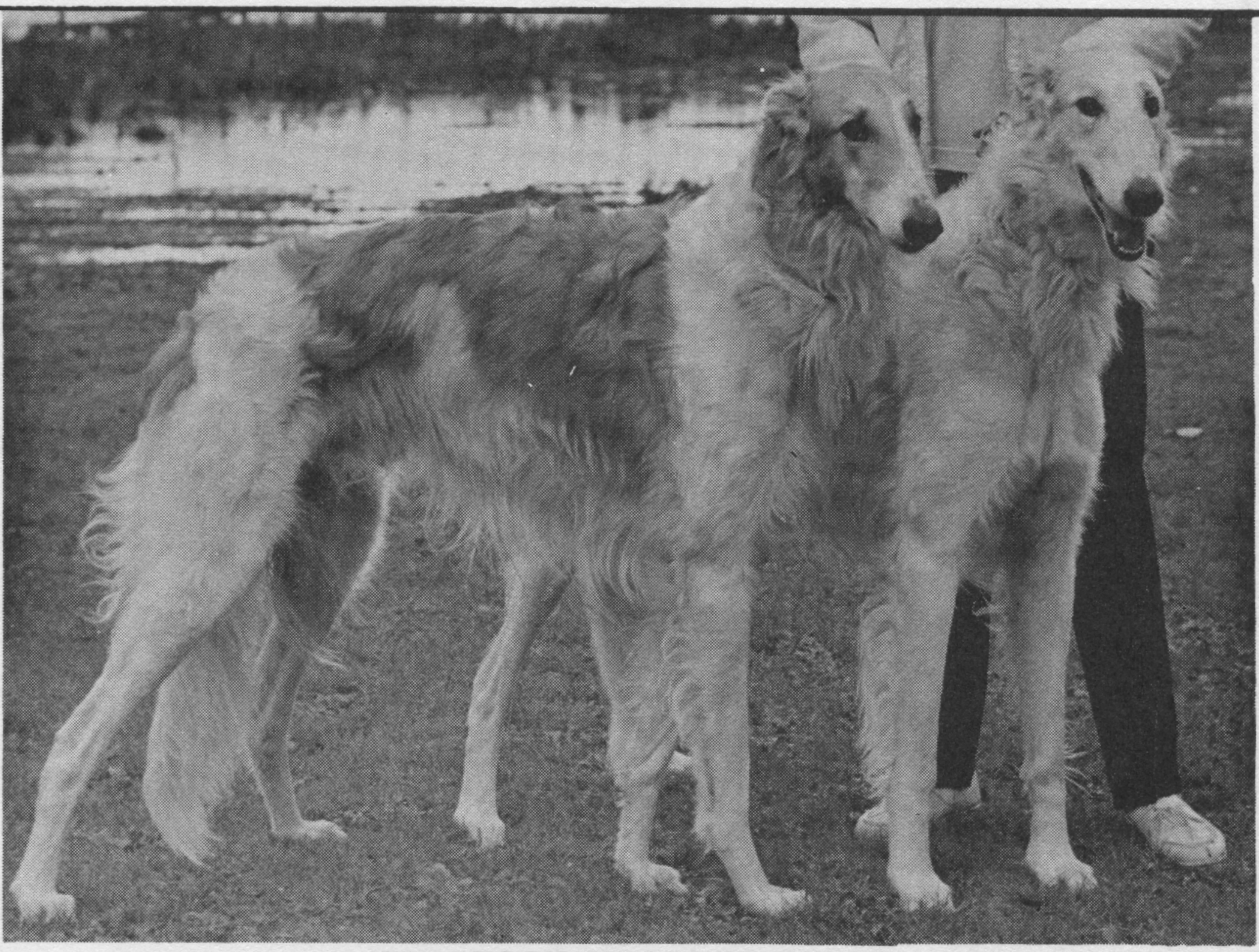
Aynsley Nada	Sire: Ch. Alcides of Tyree	Ch. Kuban Kuzma
		Ch. Prunella of Fortrouge
	Dam: Ch. Aynsley Delia	Czar of Pat-Mer
		Kennelly's Sandalie



AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CH. WESBROOK‘S TAMAZAR

Bred by: Ford Flechar	Owned by: Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brettell

Sire: Ch. Aynsley Serge	Czar of Pat-Mer	Tra-Varish of Pat-Mer
		Ch. Princess Sascia of Los Altos
	Kennelly's Sandalie	Ch. Saturn Petrovitch of Alpine
		Kennelly's Oregon Silve
Dam: Aynsley Nada	Ch. Alcides of Tyree	Ch. Kuban Kuzma
		Ch. Prunella of Fortrouge
	Ch. Aynsley Delia	Czar of Pat-Mer
		Kennelly's Sandalie

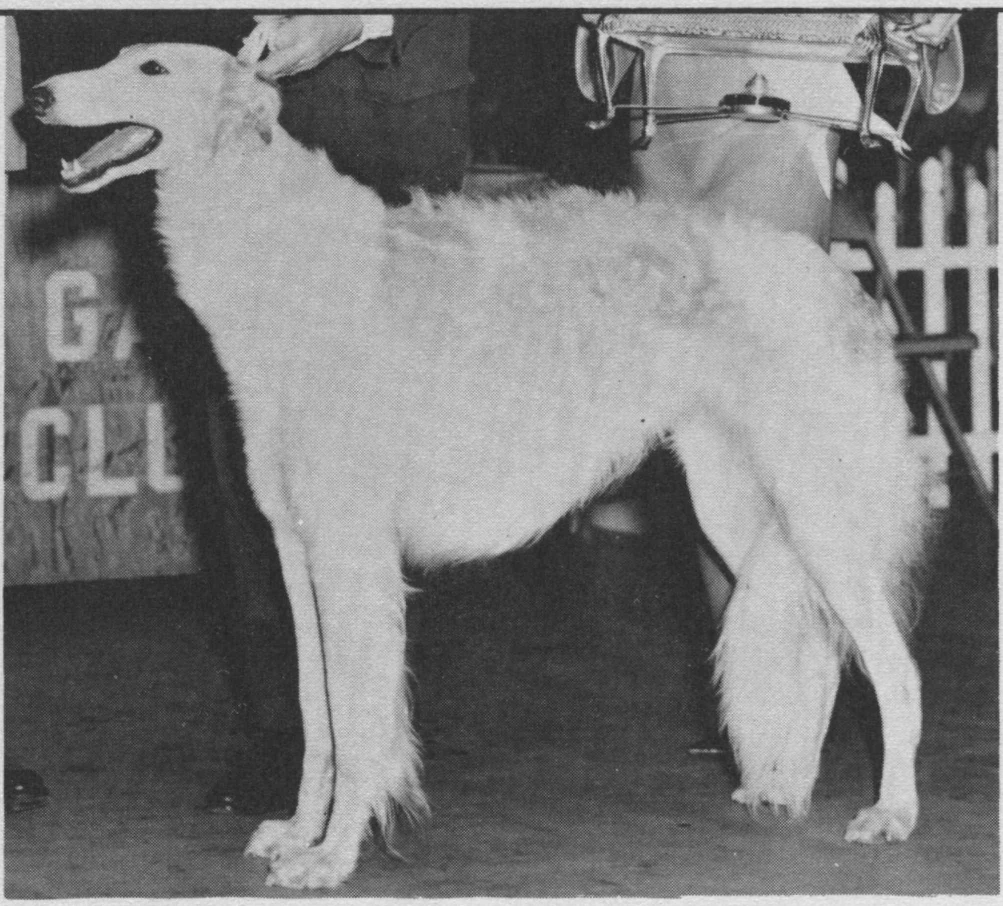


WESBROOK'S BALLET RUSSE

Bred by: Ford Flechar	Owned by: Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brettell

Wesbrook's Ballet Russe and American and Canadian Ch. Wesbrook's Tamazar (Litter brothers).

Sire: Ch. Aynsley Serge	Czar of Pat-Mer	Tra-Varish of Pat-Mer
		Ch. Princess Sascia of Los Altos
	Kennelly's Sandalie	Ch. Saturn Petrovitch of Alpine
		Kennelly's Oregon Silve
Dam: Aynsley Nada	Ch. Alcides of Tyree	Ch. Kuban Kuzma
		Ch. Prunella of Fortrouge
	Ch. Aynsley Delia	Czar of Pat-Mer
		Kennelly's Sandalie



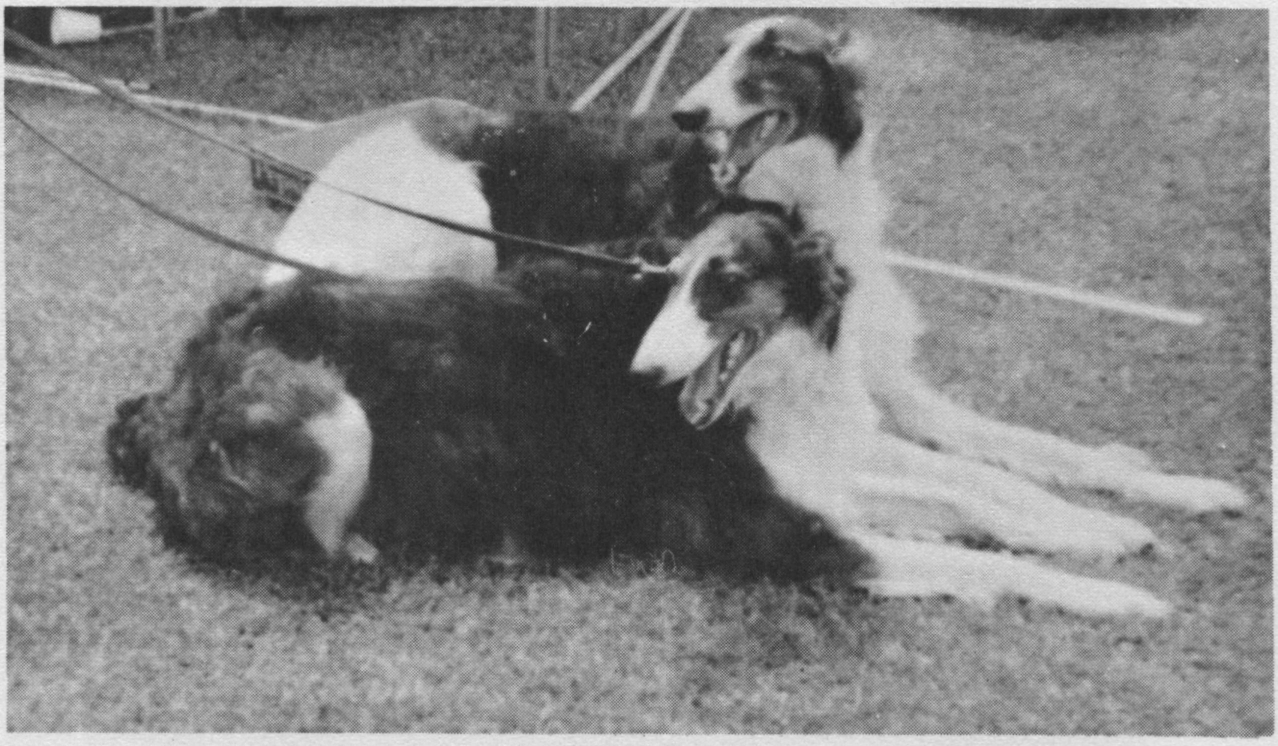
CH. GALINA OF LOS PRADOS

Owner-breeder-handler:
Jack Boyd

Judge:
Maxwell Riddle

Ch. Galina of Los Prados - shown going Best Opposite Sex at Golden Gate Kennel Club.

Sire: Ch. Talix of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasnoje Selo	Int. Ch. Polongai Porchai Krasnoje Selo
		Kaskada V. Silberhof
	Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier	Saiga of Grador
		Savona of Frontier
Dam: Ch. Milka of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Yermak's Rurick Amer.-Mexican	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine
	Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine	Ardagan of Alpine, CD
		Ch. Uda Adams

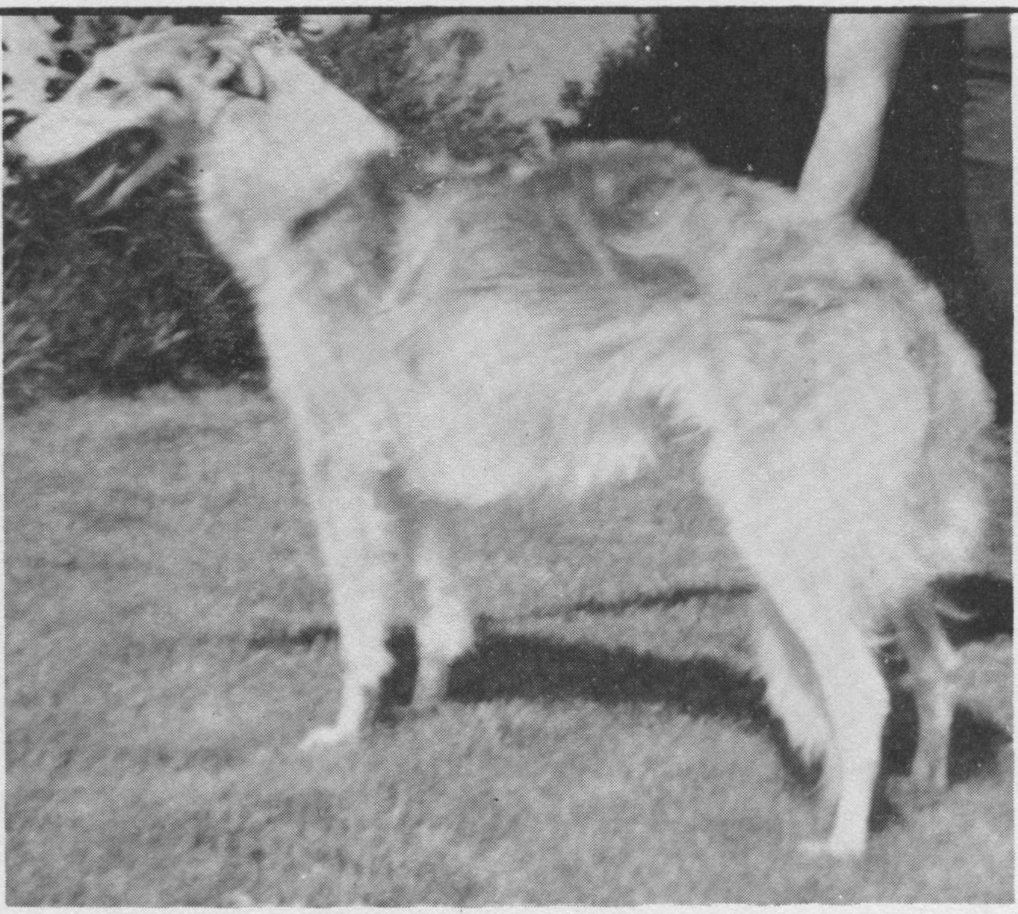


KORITZA PALKA OF TWIN ELMS AND CH. KASOSS OF TWIN ELMS

Breeder:
Sylvia Sohr

Owners:
Mrs. Katherine Warner
and Marcia Warner

Sire: Sunbarr's Boris of Twin Elms	Falcon's Ideal of Twin Elms	Ch. Black Falcon of Twin Elms
		Kira of Twin Elms
	Sylvia of Sunbarr Ranch	White Horse of Whiskey Run
		Amber Elegance of Whiskey Run
Dam: Litchka of Twin Elms	Ch. Tamazar of Twin Elms	Ch. Tobolzkoi Krasnoje Selo
		Ch. Tzarina Borgia of Frontier
	Janina of Twin Elms	Ch. Zabu of Twin Elms, C.D.
		Malora's Talisman of Twin Elms



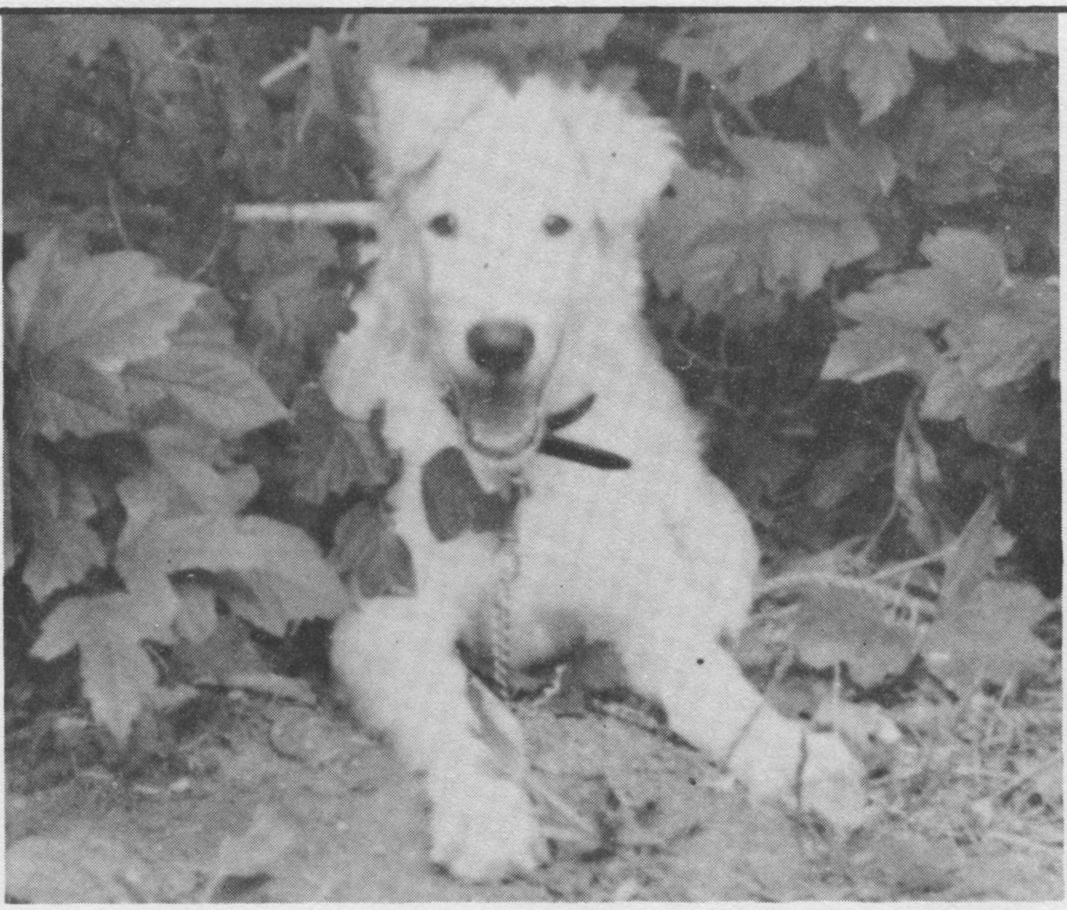
SHADOW ROCK EASY RIDER

Bred by:
Ralph C. Barger
and Larry T. Shaw

Owned by:
Ralph C. Barger

Sire: Andrei of Windy Hill
- Ch. Bronze Falcon of Wood Hill
- Ch. Sunbarr's Anna Karenenya

Dam: Kirklea Phaedra
- Warhills Count Kazkh
- Sunbarr Sonya of Kirklea

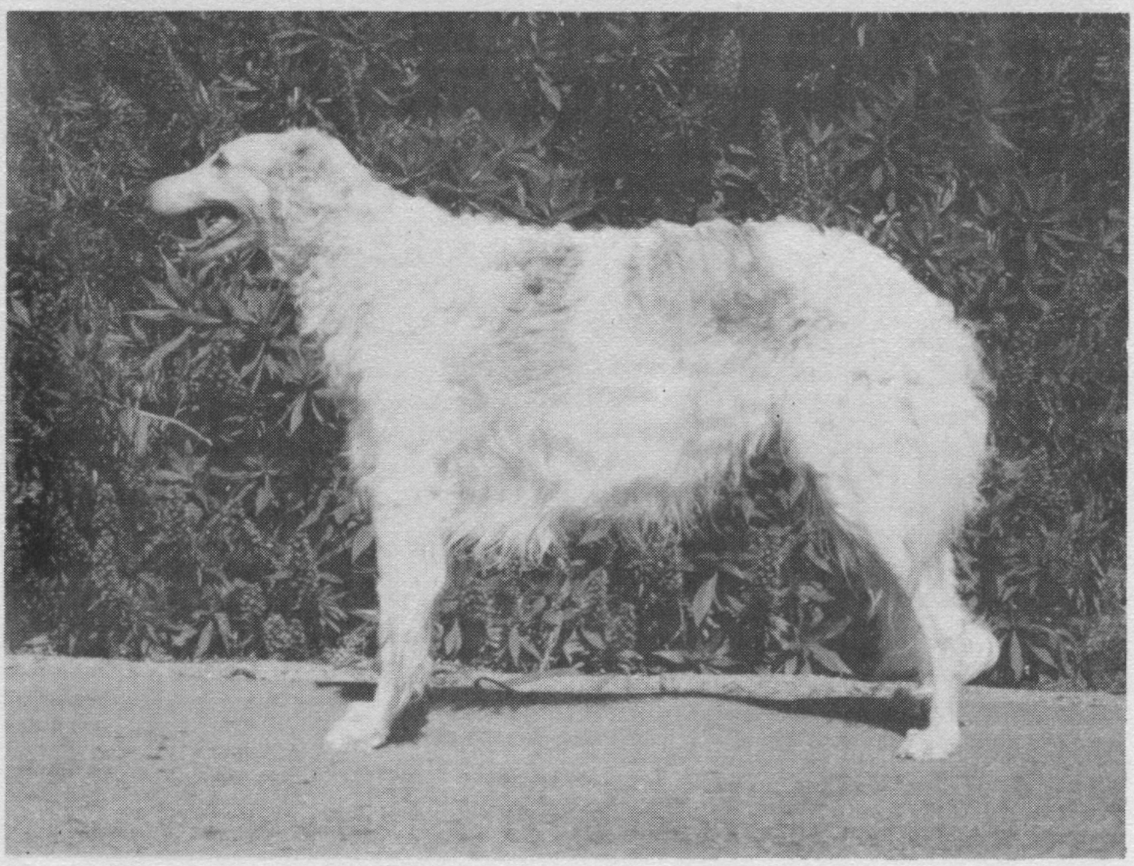


"KOLYA" AT TWO MONTHS OF AGE (NIKOLAI GOSPODI DOMACHATSOV)

Bred by:
Jeannette F. Whisler

Owned by:
R. E. Dixon

Sire: Haljean's Flame	Int. Ch. Amurat v. Merdody (Imp-Germany)	Anselmi v. Smoorenburg
		Antje v. Urbanshof
	Haljean's Moonlight of Malora	Haljean's Beau Ideal of Malora
		Lovely Lady of Barnaigh (Imp-Scotland)
Dam: Haljean's Adana	Haljean's Duke Kasoss	Zyclon of Mogedo
		Ch. Sverkai Laska of Elswill
	Haljean's Starlight of Malora	Haljean's Beau Ideal of Malora
		Lovely Lady of Barnaigh

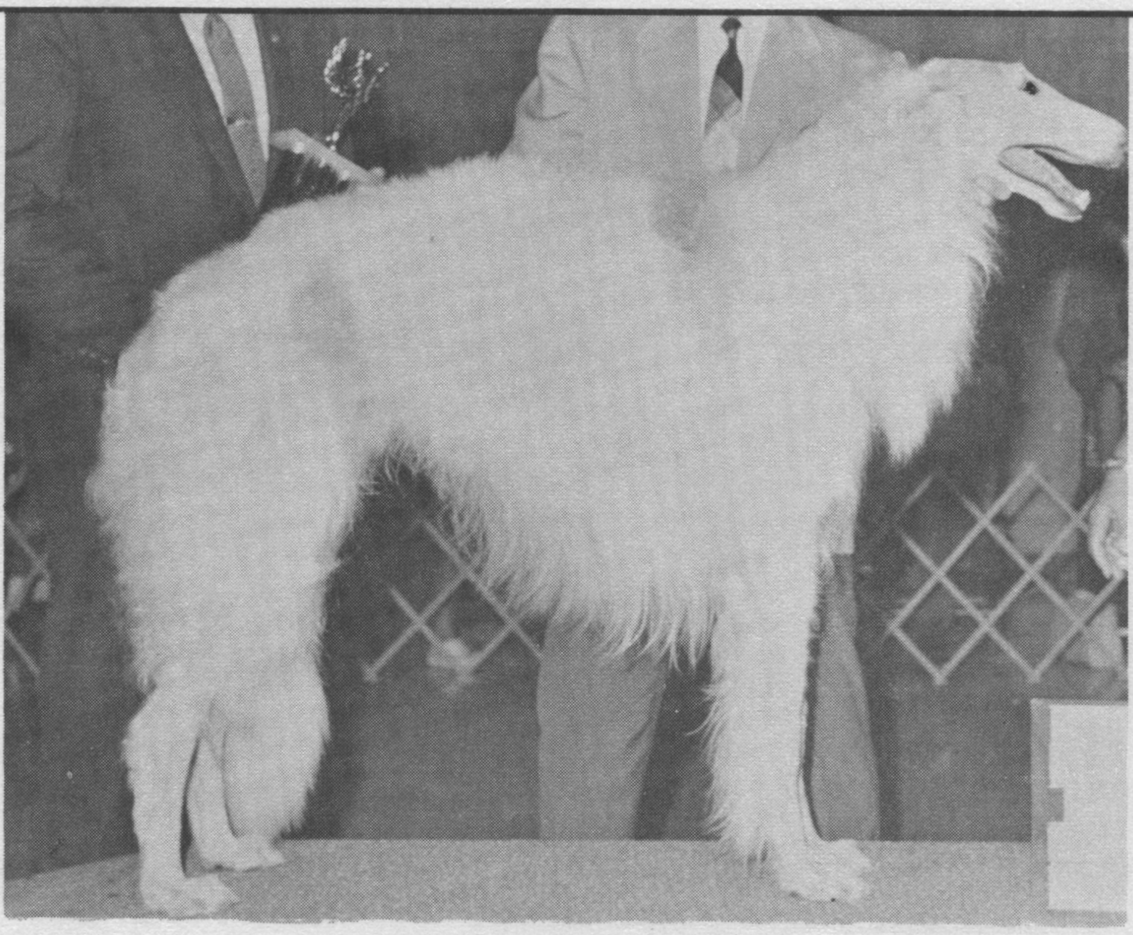


NIKOLAI GOSPODY DOMACHATSOV

Bred by:
Jeannette F. Whisler
of Haljean Kennels

Owned by:
R. E. Dixon

Sire: Haljean's Flame	Int. Ch. Amurat v. Merdody (Imp-Germany)	Anselmi v. Smoorenburg
		Antje v. Urbanshof
	Haljean's Moonlight of Malora	Haljean's Beau Ideal of Malora
		Lovely Lady of Barnaigh (Imp-Scotland)
Dam: Haljean's Adana	Haljean's Duke Kasoss	Zyclon of Modego
		Ch. Sverkai Laska of Elswill
	Haljean's Starlight of Malora	Haljean's Beau Ideal of Malora
		Lovely Lady of Barnaigh



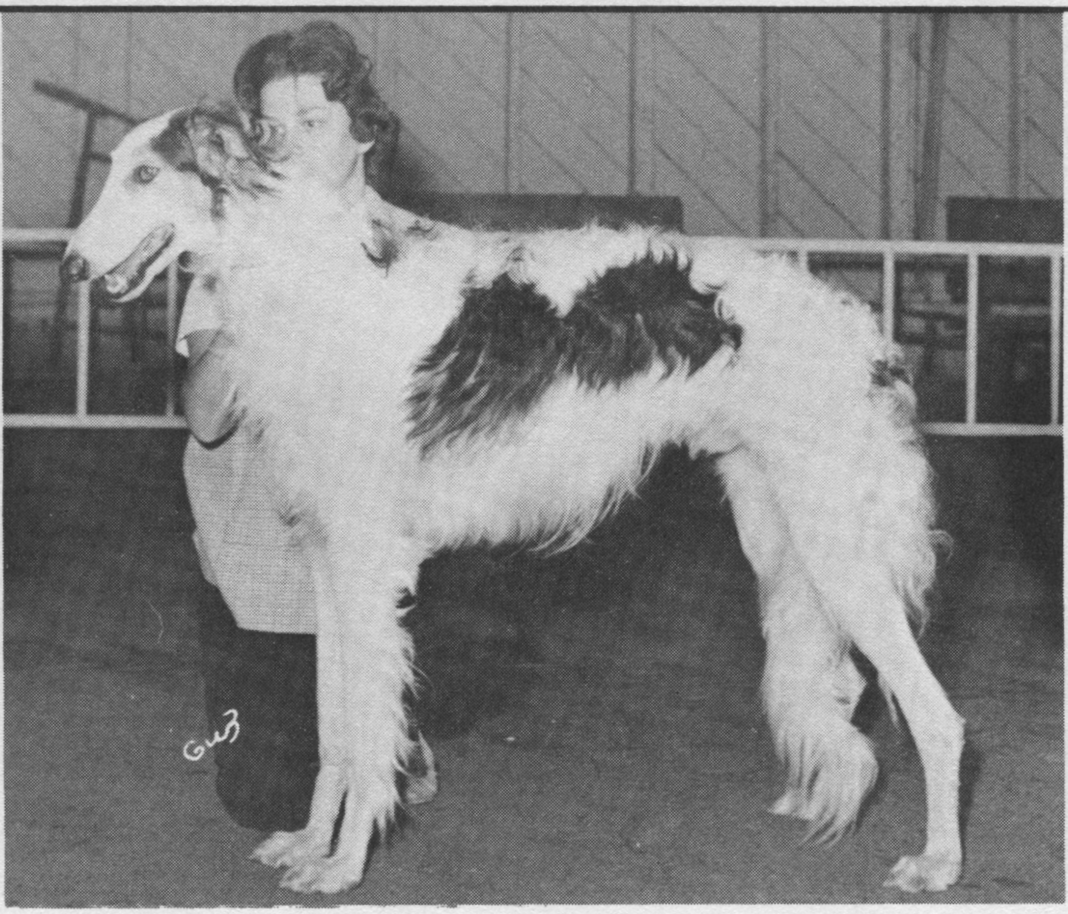
CH. GREGORI OF TWIN ELMS

Owner-breeder:
Sylvia Sohr

Judge: Marie Meyer

Shown going first in the Hound Group at Motton Kennel Club.

Sire: Ch. Barin Borisky	Count Boris Patri	Winjone's Pavlin
		Ursula
	Artemis The Huntress Del Vos	Atlas
		Princess Sylvia of Millvale
Dam: Ziada of Twin Elms	Ch. Czaru of Twin Elms	Ch. Zabu of Twin Elms, C.D.
		Malora's Talisman of Twin Elms
	Sunbarr's Yasna of Twin Elms	Haljean's Tarquin of Malora
		Noelle of Malora

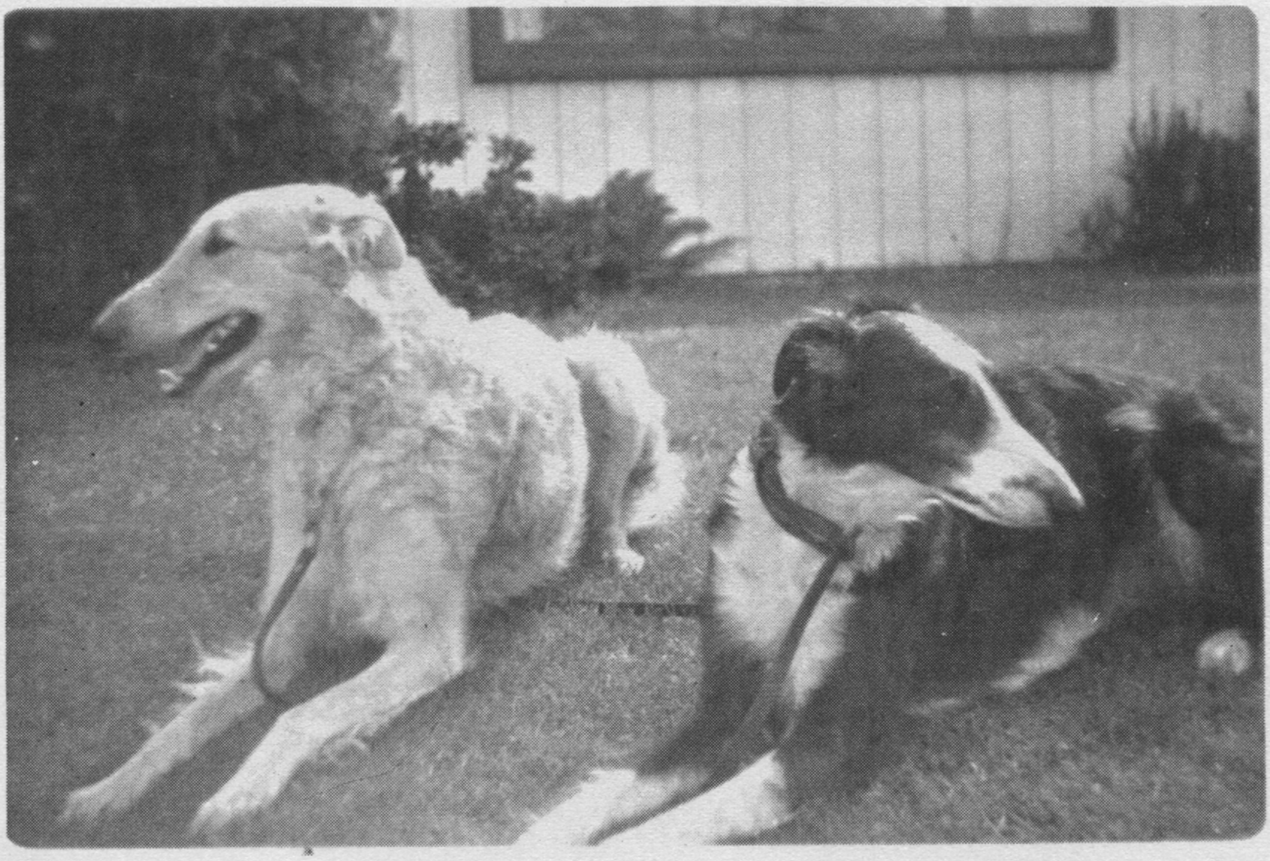


CH. VROZYAT‘S SATILITE

Owner-breeder:
Phyllis Johnson

Shown winning his second major show at ten months of age.

Sire: Vrozyat's Alioshin of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine
	Ch. Mythe Marova of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Markina of Mantavani (Imp-England)
Dam: Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams

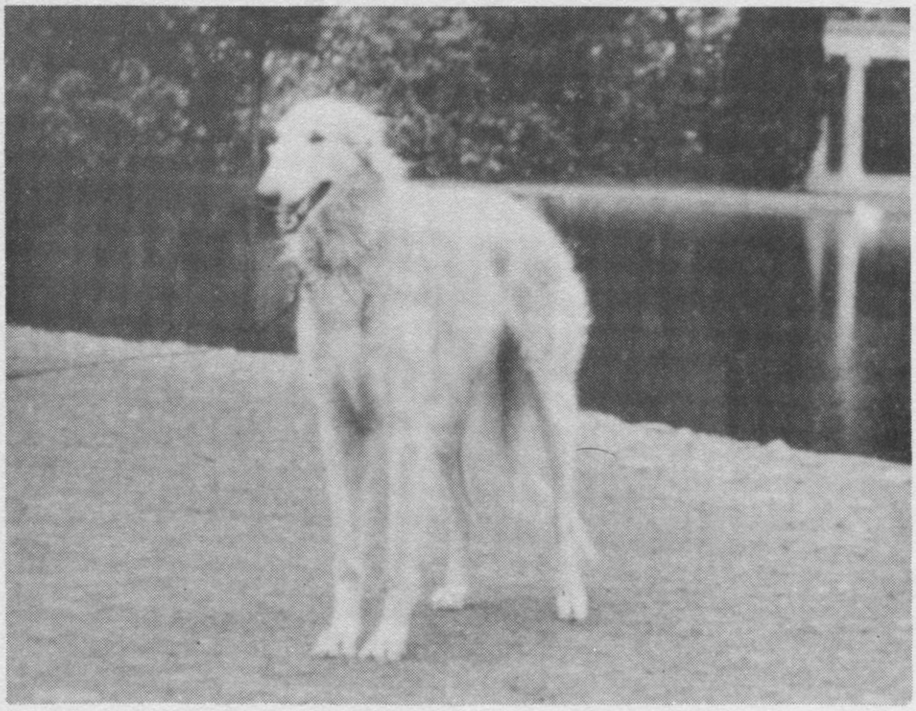


VASH NOZAIN OF ALPINE and ALPINE'S GROMOVOI OF MARBOB

Breeder:
Vash Nozain: Mrs. G. C. Potter
Gromovoi: Marie Whitney

Owned by:
John Jelatis

Sire: Ardagan of Alpine, C.D.	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imp.-Denmark)	Finis Pjotr
		Hollywood's Lola
	Ch. Marvola Adams	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
		Ver-Sam's Patrusha
Dam: Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams	Ch. Tyddo of Romanoff
		Adana of Romanoff
	Irina Adams	Int. Ch. Vigow OVF of Romanoff
		Borina of Hensey Hobby Farm



VASH NOZAIN OF ALPINE

Owned by:
John Jelatis

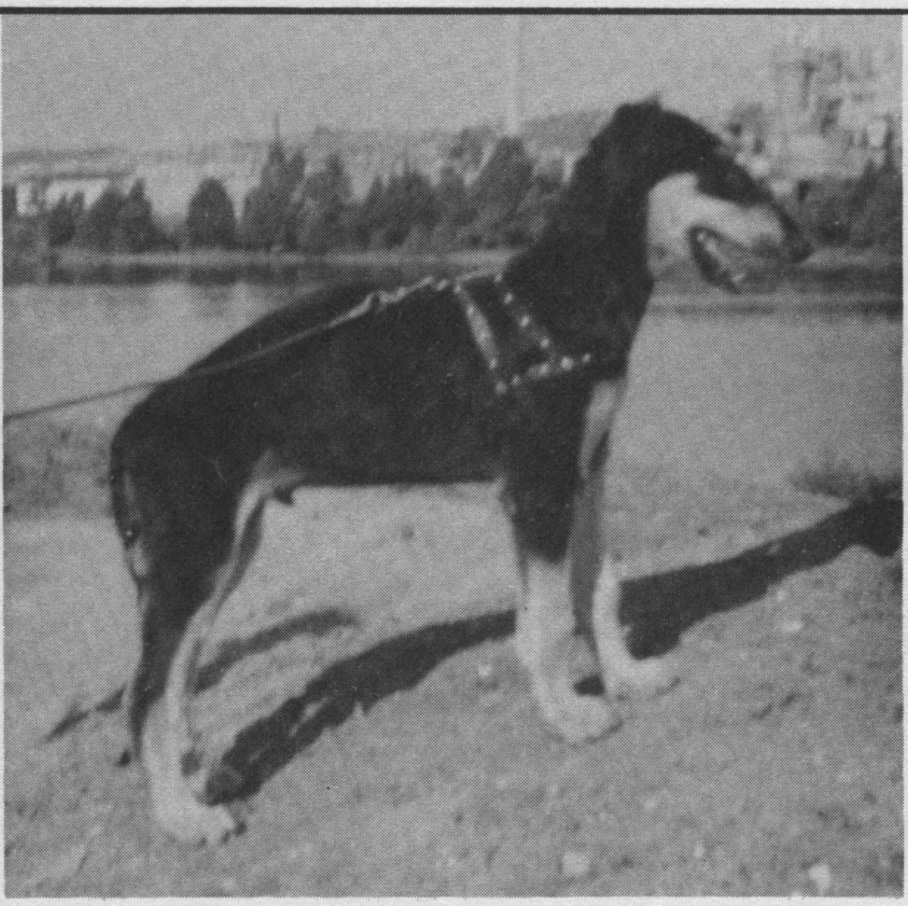
Sire: Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja	Finis Pjotr
		Hollywood's Lola
	Ch. Marvola Adams	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
		Ver-Sam's Patrusha
Princess Negri of Surfside	Volk O'Baron's Wood	Ch. Great Rubinoff of Bratzlof
		Laska O'Baron's Wood
	Bernzoi Lady Nayada	Nicholas Woronzova
		Arborzoi Volga

ALPINE'S GROMOVOI OF MARBOB

Breeder:
Gromovoi: Marie Whitney
Cossack: Phyllis Johnson

Owned by:
John Jelatis

Sire: Ch. Ataman of Alpine	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja (Imp-Denmark)	Finis Pjotr
		Hollywood's Lola
	Ch. Marvola Adams	Ch. Kuzjani of Millvale
		Ver-Sam's Patrusha
Dam: Princess Negri of Surfside	Volk O'Baron's Wood	Ch. Great Rubinoff of Bratzlof
		Laska O'Baron's Wood
	Bernzoi Lady Nayada	Nicholas Woronzova
		Arborzoi Volga



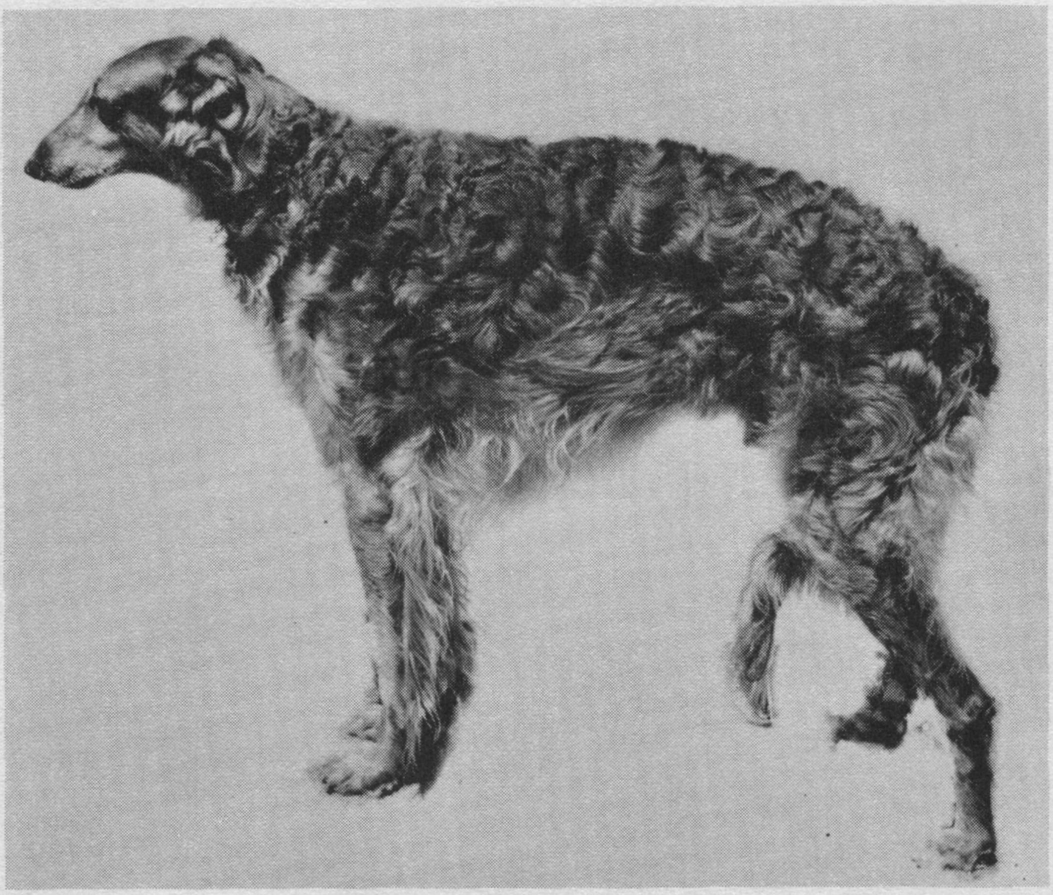
VROZYAT'S BLACK COSSACK

Breeder:
Phyllis Johnson

Owned by:
John Jelatis

Cossack at three months of age.

Sire: Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)	Gay Cavalier of Yadasar
		Ch. Ivanda of Yadasar
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams
Dam: Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams



VROZYAT'S ALPINE CHUDA

Breeder:
Phyllis Johnson

Owned by:
Mrs. G. Clifton Potter

A brilliant red typical ancient type coursing Borzoi.

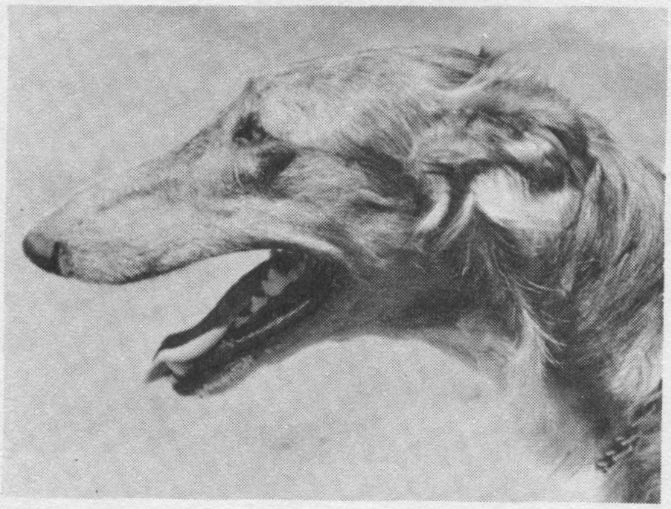
Sire: Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)	Gay Cavalier of Yadasar
		Ch. Ivanda of Yadasar
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams
Dam: Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams

a. Vrozyat's Alpine Chuda
and some of his offspring.

Chuda: Owned by Bobbye Potter

b. Vrozyat's Alpine Ataman
Owned by: Bobbye Potter

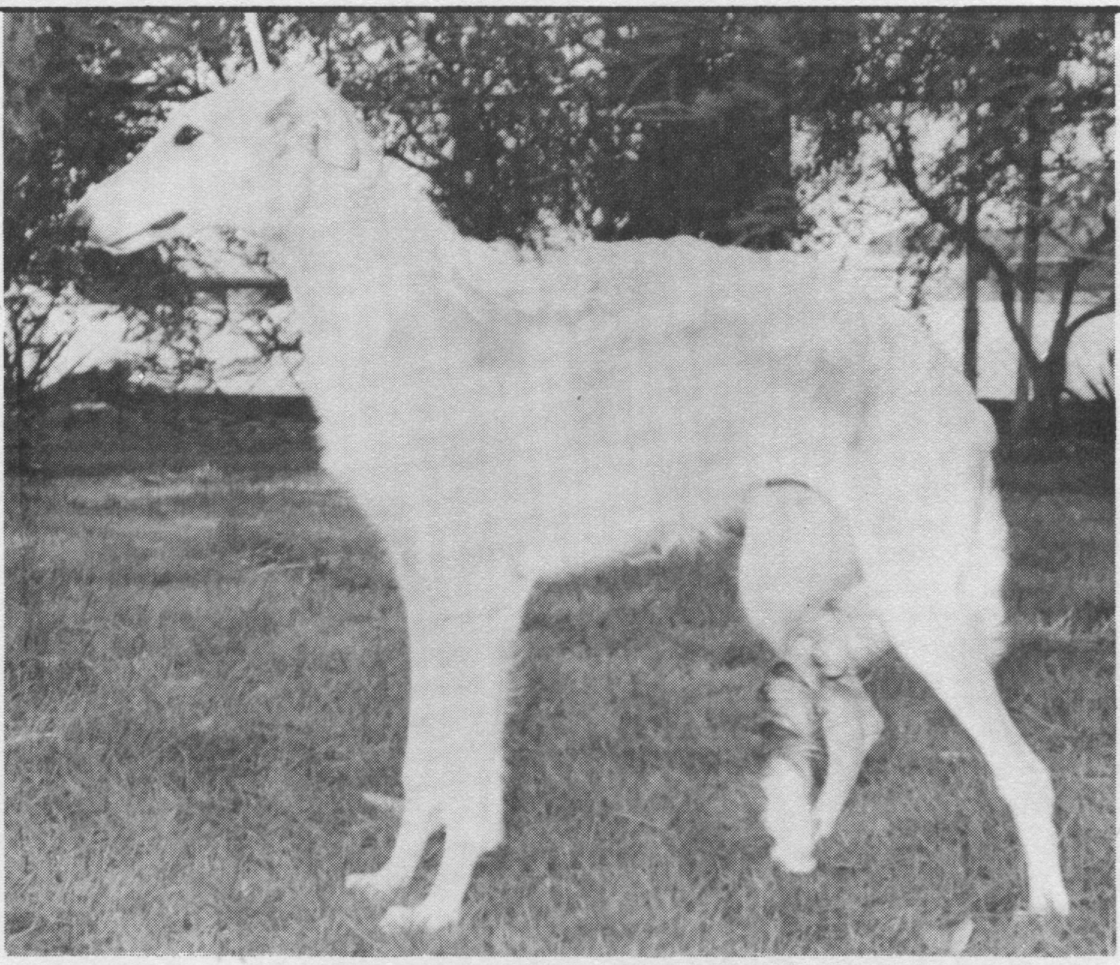
d. Vrozyat's Belei Skakun
Vrozyat's Chorni Dragoon
Owned by: John Jelatis



c. Alpine's Czarina Rodovna

Owned by: Bobbye Potter

and Evonne Mazzini



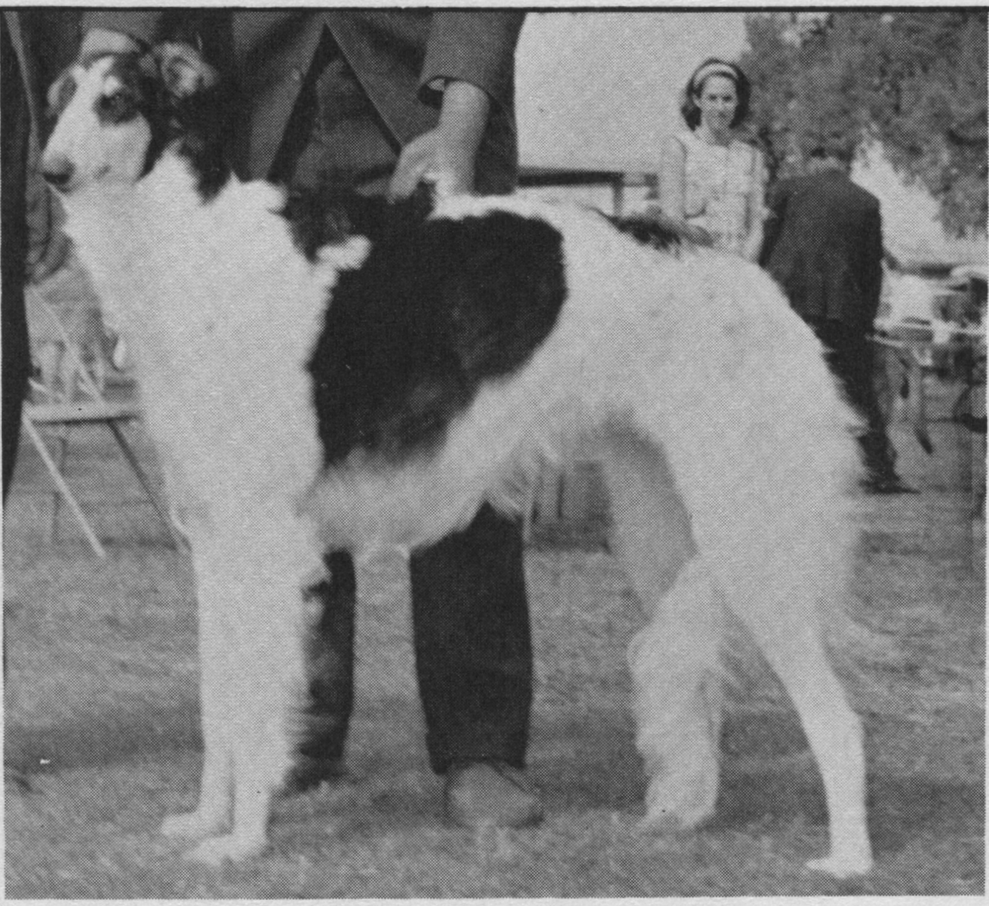
V. INDRA‘S LUIBOVY PADAROK

Breeder:
Charlotte Wheeler

Owners:
Mary Ann Graham
and Robert Lee Voedisch

Indra’s Luibvoy Podarok (six months)

Sire: Vrozyat’s Alpine Chuda	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak’s Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Lockley Hall’s El Contessa	Ch. Geroi of Grador	Ch. Gotchina of Grador
		Ch. Gradina of Grador
	Locksley Hall’s Tasha Hethivar	Mex. & Am. Ch. Yermak’s Rurick
		Ch. Alta of Alpine

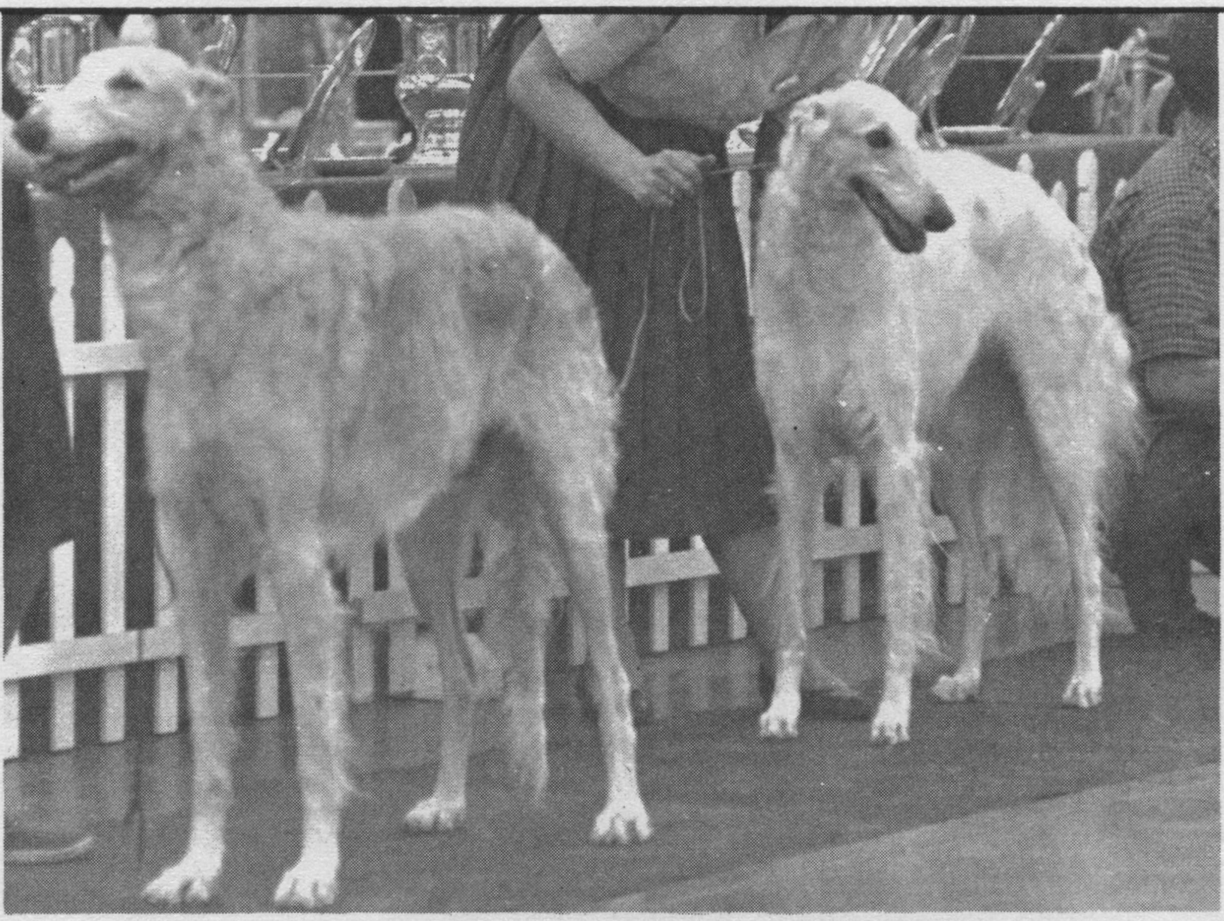


VON INDRA‘S ALPINE LOHEE

Breeder:
Charlotte Wheeler

Owner:
Barbara Sims

Sire: Vrozyat's Alpine Chuda	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Locksley Hall's El Contessa	Ch. Geroi of Grador	Ch. Gotchina of Grador
		Ch. Gradina of Grador
	Locksley Hall's Tasha Hethivar	Mex. & Am. Ch. Yermak's Rurick
		Ch. Alta of Alpine

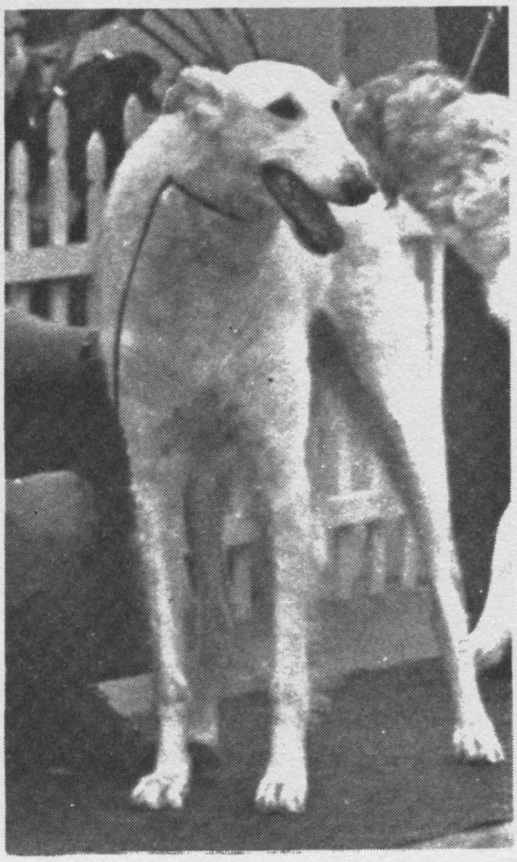


CH. GROSA OF ALPINE, CH. YERMAK'S EKATRINA

Bred by:	Owned by:
Mrs. G. C. Potter	Charlotte Wheeler
Carla Alioshin	Genevieve Pitcock

One of three producing champion borzoi bitches of Ch. Uda Adams, being shown in the Specials class at the 1960 BCNC Specialty at Sacramento, California. Right - Granddaughters of Ch. Uda Adams.

Ch. Grosa of Alpine	Ch. Saturn Petrovitch of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams
Ch. Yermak's Ekatrina	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Markina of Mantavani (Imp-England)
	Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine	Ch. Ataman of Alpine
		Ch. Uda Adams

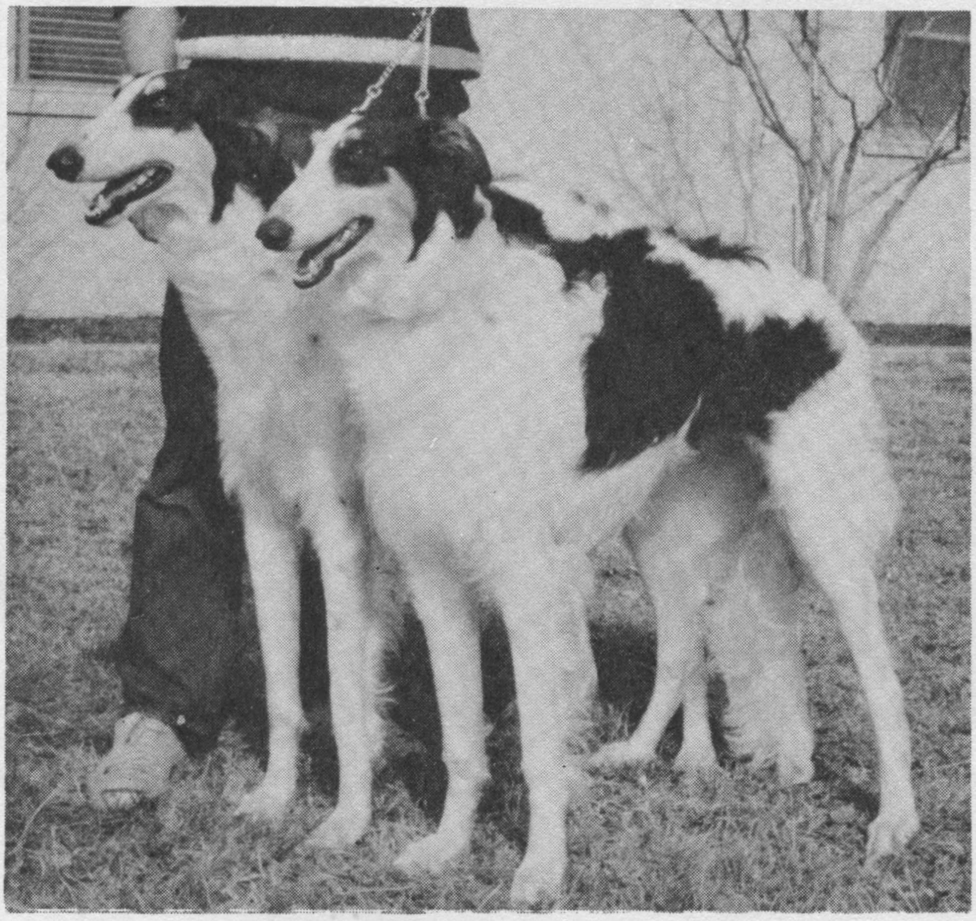


CH. OBVOROZEVAT LASKA OF ALPINE

Bred by:
Mrs. G. C. Potter

Owned by:
Phydelma and Lyle Gillette

Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine	Ardagan of Alpine, C.D.	Ch. Midtfyn's Boja
		Ch. Marvola Adams
	Ch. Uda Adams	Lumurr Adams
		Irina Adams



VON INDRA'S ALPINE LOHEE AND ECHO OF V'INDRA'S ALPINE LOHEE

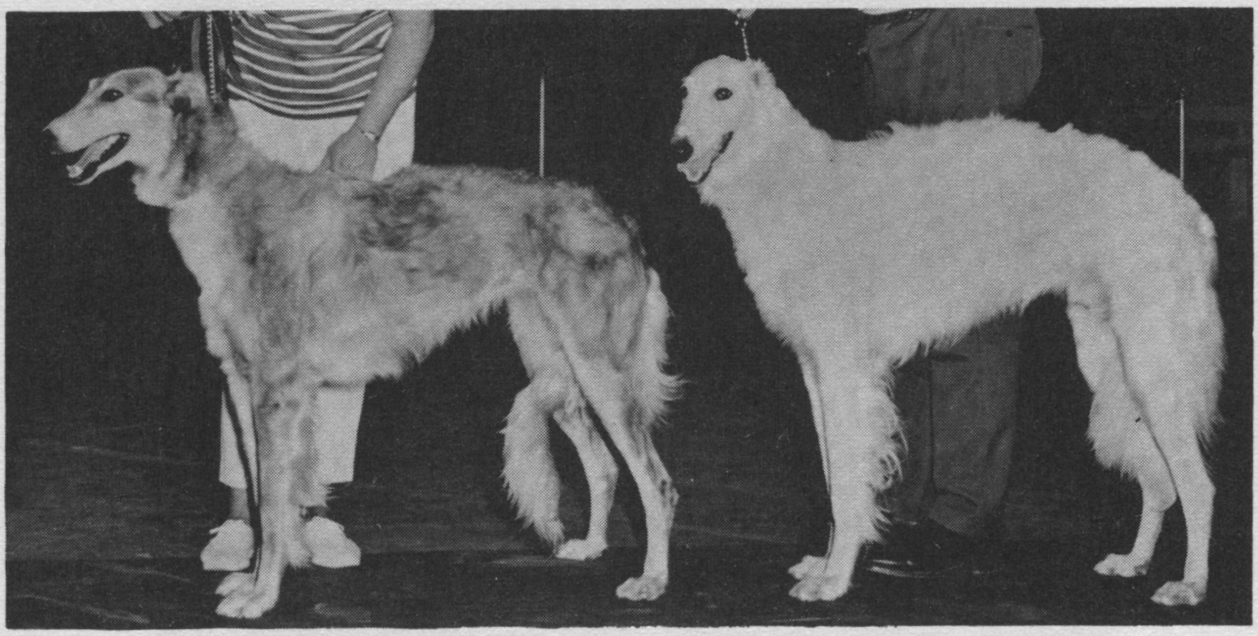
Bred by:
Charlotte Wheeler

Owned by:
Barbara G. Sims

Shown right after winning First in the Hound Group at The Golden Gate Kennel Club show in San Francisco, California.

These are identical full sisters, with Lohee being about one year older than Echo.

Sire: Vrozyat's Alpine Chuda	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan's Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Locksley Hall's El Contessa	Ch. Geroi of Grador	Ch. Gotchina of Grador
		Ch. Gradina of Grador
	Locksley Hall's Tasha Hethivar	Mex.& Am. Ch. Yermak's Rurick
		Ch. Alta of Alpine

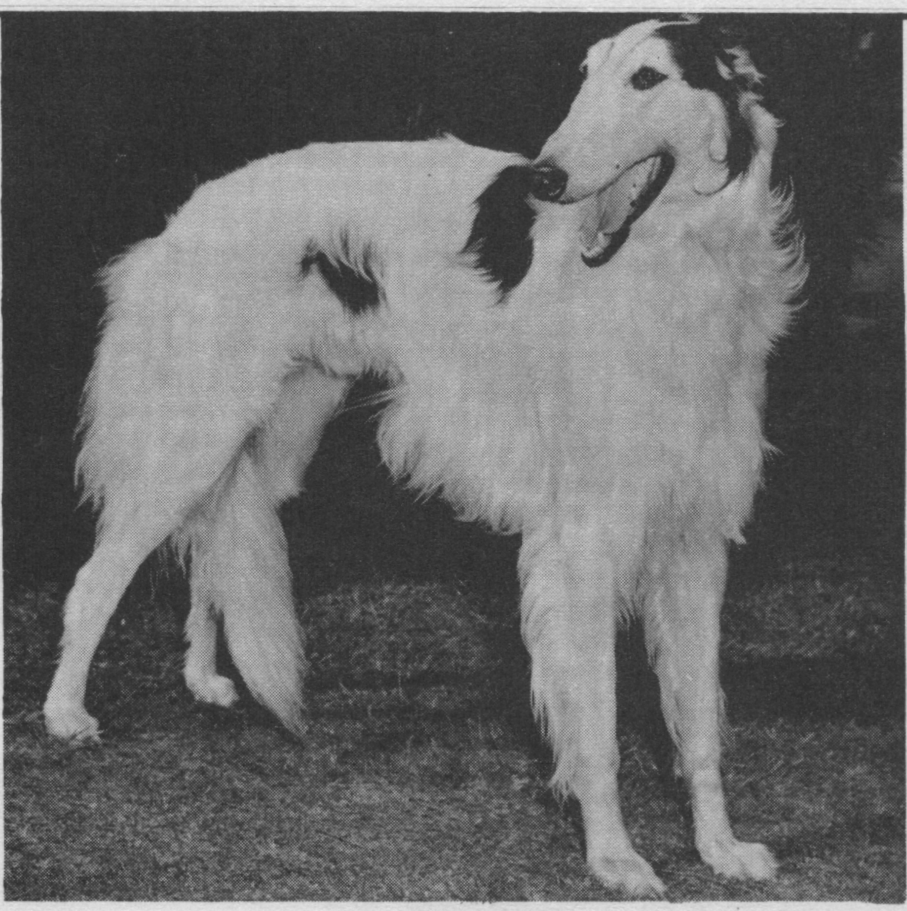


RANCHITOS RED WITCH AND RANCHITOS SILVER VOLGA

Bred by:
Audrey Dodson

Owned by:
Norma J. and R. W. Blakey, Sr.

Ranchitos Red Witch	Sire: Ch. Champagne of Rancho Gabriel	Ch. Hollister of Rancho Gabriel
		Ch. Garsova Ivanova of Alpine, C.D.
	Dam: Tau-Etei of Hethivar	Mex.& Am. Ch. Yermak's Rurick
		Ch. Alta of Alpine
Ranchitos Silver Vonja	Sire: Ch. Ranchitos Silversheen	Ch. Kasoss of Twin Elms
		Russell's Naughty Princess
	Dam: Ranchitos Sagebrush	Pitken of Van Strom
		Tau-Ceti of Hethivar

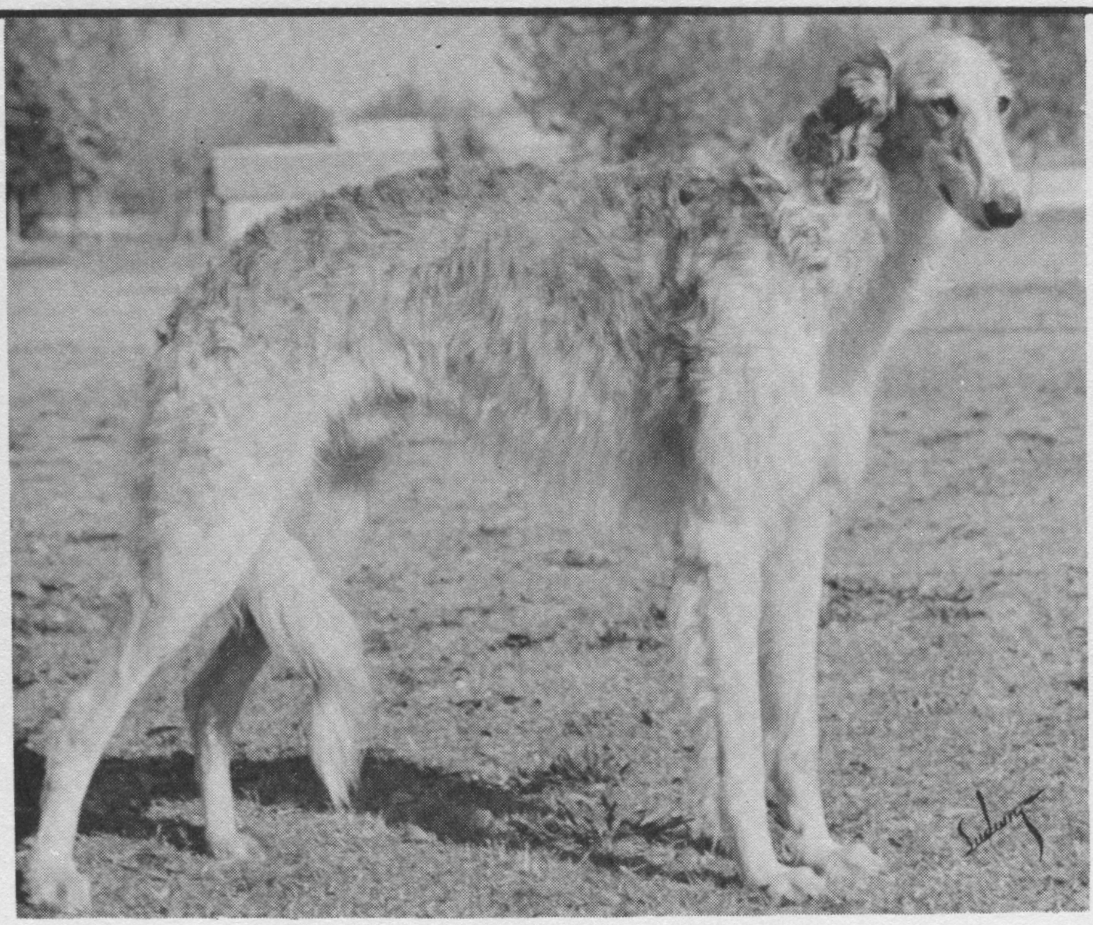


CH. TYSON OF ARISTOFF

Bred by:
Edd Abblett

Owned by:
Nancy and Bob Wyland, Jr.

Sire: Mex.& Am. Ch. Sascha-Kochab-of Hethivar-C.D.X.	Mex.& Am. Ch. Yermak's Mar's Rurick	Mythe Ivanoff of Alpine
		Ch. Zvezda Petrovna of Alpine
	Ch. Alta of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Mythe Marova of Alpine
Dam: Ch. The Don's Zephora of Malora	The Great Alexander of Malora	A Knight To Remember of Malora
		Elegance in Ermine of Malora
	Treasure of Malora	Winjones Paskoss (Imp-England)
		Ch. Zelda Shawn of Malora, C.D.

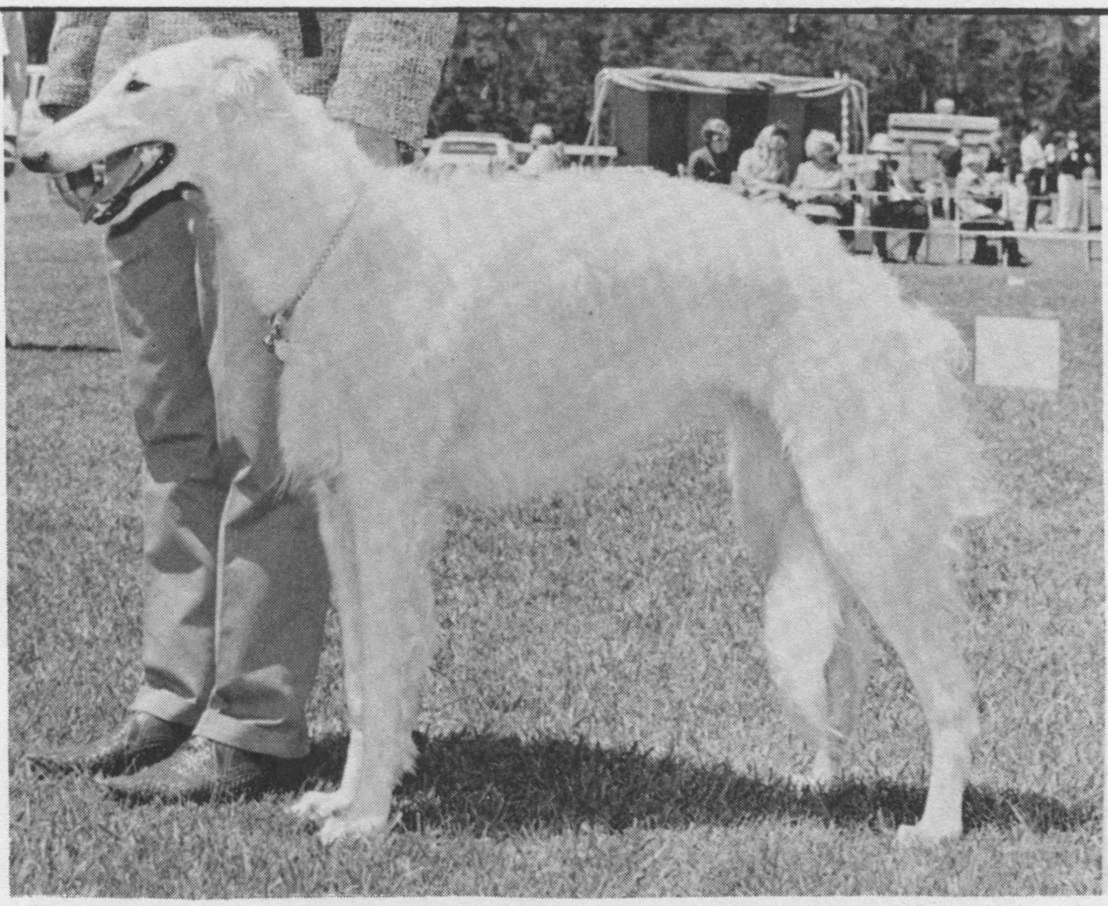


CH. DAMON OF ASTONIA

Breeder:
Mrs. Emma Ashton

Owned by:
Mrs. Marie Whitney
(Marbob Kennels)

Volk O'Baron's Wood	Ch. Great Rubinoff of Bratzloff	Ch. Count Dracula
		Magna of Romanoff
	Laska O'Baron's Wood	Immensikoff of Drew Farm
		Ch. Nikita O'Baron's Wood
Bernzoi Lady Nayada	Nicholas O'Baron's Wood	Boi Woronzova of Valley Farm
		Nayada Woronzova
	Arborzoi Volga	Ch. Treazor
		Rega of Wichert Farms



GYPSY BALLERINA OF KULAKOFF

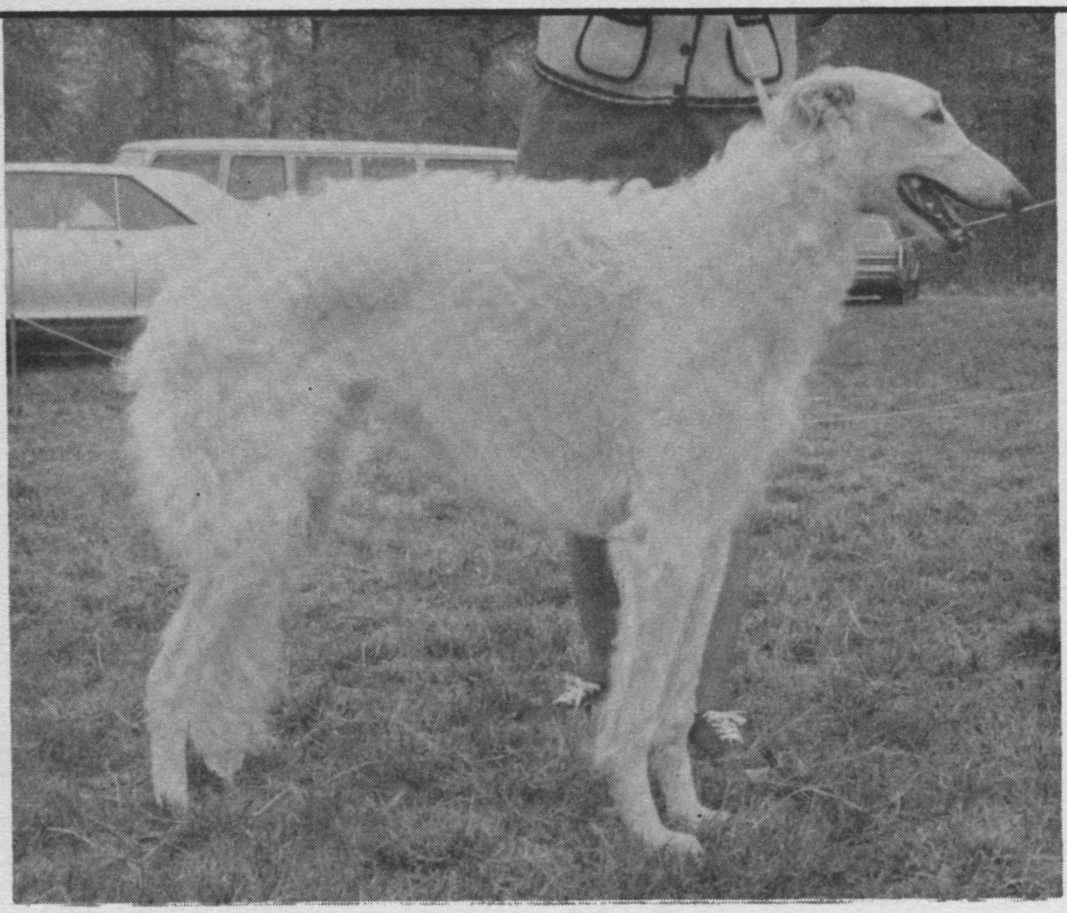
Date of Birth: April 30, 1967
Sex: Female

Breeder:
Walter and Marian Pack

Owned by:
Milan and Traude Basa

Sire: Tzigan of Kulakoff
- Sire: Ch. Timon of Rancho Gabriel
- Dam: Ch. Ney-Che of Rancho Gabriel

Dam: Ch. Ney-Che of Rancho Gabriel
- Sire: Ch. Hollister of Rancho Gabriel
- Dam: Ch. Obvorozevat Laska of Alpine

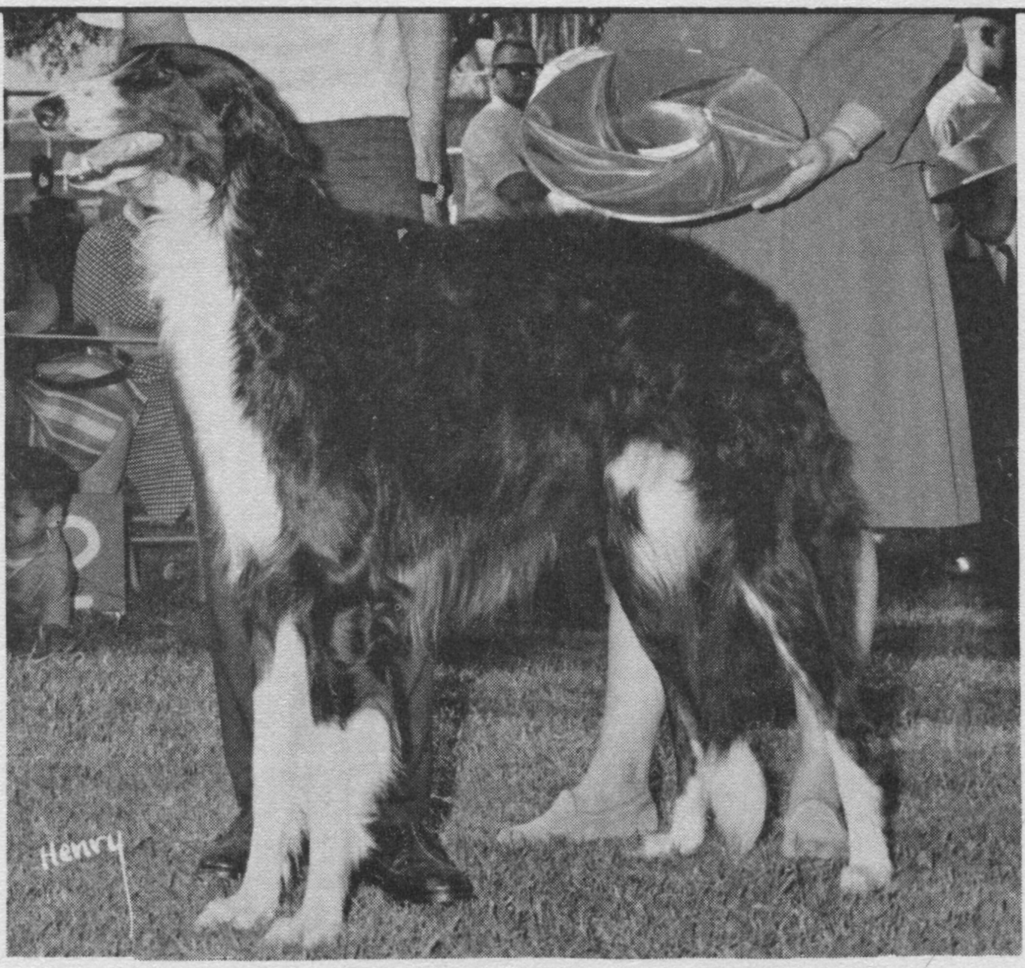


MAJENKIR NIKOLI THE PEGASUS

Breeder:
Mrs. Karen Staudt

Owner:
Mrs. Karen Staudt
(New York)

Sire: Ch. Chudak of Romanoff	Am. & Ber. Ch. Vigow of Romanoff III	Vigow of Romanoff II
		Baba Yaga of Romanoff
	Ch. Tatiana of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Ch. Tanya Majenkir of Kalevala C.D.	Ch. Nicholas Siberius	Vigow of Romanoff II
		Alcyone Delvos
	Snow Princess	Vigow of Romanoff II
		Alcyone Delvos



CH. HARDWICKE BLAZER OF ARISTOFF

Bred and owned by:
Edd Abblett

Sire: Vrozyat Alpine Tartar-Prince	Chuda of Alpine	Ramadan Cygne (Imp-England)
		Ch. Uda Adams
	Ch. Nadja of Alpine	Yermak's Tuman
		Ch. Uda Adams
Dam: Whirling's Cricket of Malora	The Night Hawk of Malora	Ch. Splendor of Malora
		Lorna of Twin Elms
	Kismet of Malora	Barinoff Ambassador
		Weschika